FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETINGS RESUME IN AMMAN 7 JULY

JN071235 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Arab Economic and Social Council convening at the foreign and economic ministers level resumed its meetings this morning under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. Al-Qasim informed the council of the outcome of the efforts exerted by the Jordanian delegation and the heads of the delegations last night in order to reach an agreement on the progress of this session's meetings and the discussion of the agenda.

The council unanimously approved a proposal put forward by the session's chairman and seconded by the head of the Iraqi delegation. The proposal was then unanimously approved and the council began a discussion of the agenda. A political committee and an economic committee will be formed to draft the proposals and draft projects as well as to pave the way for a general debate of the important political topics in the Arab area.

The preliminary discussions of the Arab ministers were characterized by total seriousness and concern for the Arab stand in order to reach beneficial and practical results. In their speeches, the heads of the Arab delegations praised the traits of the late bereaved His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. They said that his loss at this stage was a loss to the entire Arab nation.

Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs and official spokesman of the conference, will hold a press conference this afternoon to speak about the progress of the meetings of the special session of the Arab economic and social council.

The heads of the Arab delegations held supplementary meetings, within the context of the Arab economic and social conference and the consultations being held by the Arab ministers, in order to coordinate stands on issues under discussion during the conference.

Comment on Progress

JN071304 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has affirmed his country's determination to back and support any political or economic joint Arab action that helps to insure the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

In a statement to the radio station team, Shaykh Sabah said that Kuwait has worked and continues to work for the strengthening and consolidation of Arab efforts to insure the success of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. The Kuwaiti minister expressed his country's readiness to exert all political and economic efforts in support of the Arab states confronting Israel.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the discussions at the conference and its attainment of firm results commensurate with the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing.

In a similar statement to the radio station team, Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki expressed hope that the conference will succeed in formulating a comprehensive political and economic strategy to be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference that will be held in Amman so that Arab efforts will be channelled along a sound course. At-Turayki affirmed the necessity of the Arab states' adherence to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences.

Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali stated that Iraq constitutes a strategic depth to the Jordanian economy. In a statement to the radio correspondent, the Iraqi minister said that economic cooperation between Jordan and Iraq is developing in an integrated manner. Referring to the recent visit to Amman by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, the Iraqi minister said that this visit has paved the way for new scopes in the field of economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He added that Iraq considers economic support for Jordan as a pan-Arab duty.

Iraqi Trade Minister Address

JN071538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 7 July--During the session they held here today, the Arab foreign and economic ministers decided to form two committees: one for economic affairs and another for political affairs. These two committees are entrusted with the task of submitting proposals concerning the Arab economic and political situation, to be reviewed by the ministers prior to endorsement.

Addressing today's session, RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali said that the Arab nation is currently facing grave challenges to its existence, designed to impede its economic and social progress and to prevent it from occupying its proper position in the international community.

He added that the Arab nation's enemies have resumed their onslaught, through the hostile Camp David accords, the warnings communicated by the industrialized countries to the developing countries during the south-north dialogue and the increased restrictions imposed by the industrialized countries on Arab investments and their campaign of doubt-casting against the Arab oil-producing countries when oil prices are amended.

The head of the Iraqi delegation reiterated Iraq's call for the allocation of a sum ranging between $10 billion and $16 billion to finance development plans in a number of Arab countries during the first decade of Arab development.

Klibi Comment

JN071709 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has said that economic potential is the basis of political power and that which enables peoples to face challenges.

In a statement to the radio correspondent, Chedli Klibi said that the current special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council is studying an economic plan that will enable the Arab states to coordinate their efforts; establish strong, intensive and comprehensive cooperation; and achieve the integration of Arab economies.

Klibi said that all of the Arab states, led by the oil-producing states, agree that oil is wealth and a means of international influence. He said that the strategy of Arab economic action requires that we adopt clear stands toward other groups in the world, including the European and African groups, with which we are holding dialogues. He said: We are looking forward to the resumption of the dialogue with the European group within the next few weeks or months. As for the African groups, we will resume the dialogue with it in the next few weeks, he said.

Syria's Khaddam Address

JN071840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered Syria's speech today at the Arab foreign, economic and finance ministers conference, now convening in Amman.

In his speech Khaddam said: We are meeting today in implementation of the 10th Arab summit resolution, to prepare for the next Arab summit conference and to evaluate and study the current situation, particularly issues that are connected to the arena of the Arab-Israeli dispute and that will enable us to wage a more effective confrontation in this arena.

Khaddam added: We must all ask ourselves the following questions: What is our stand in the arena of the Arab-Israeli dispute? Are we partners in the pan-Arab responsibility and in all of the requirements of such a partnership, or are we friends or neighbors, from whom only certain responsibilities are required? Khaddam then touched on the various stages through which the Palestinian issue has passed, from the first Zionist conference through As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the Camp David agreements and the As-Sadat-Israel treaty. Khaddam said: During all of these stages, we have dealt with this issue using the same methods and with the same outlook. Khaddam called on the conference to search for the best means and methods of strengthening the Arabs' stand in the struggle against Zionism and U.S. imperialism. Khaddam stressed that a dangerous qualitative change has taken place as a result of As-Sadat's treason and his alliance with the Zionist enemy and the United States.

Speaking about the Arab arena, Khaddam said: It is natural that developments in the arena of the Arab-Israeli dispute are reflected in the Arab situation, such as the appearance of rifts and peripheral disputes and the growth of narrowminded regionalism at the expense of Arab nationalism and pan-Arab affiliations.

Khaddam called upon the Arab countries to shoulder the pan-Arab burden resulting from the confrontation with the Zionist entity at a time when Syria, in view of its geographical position and pan-Arab commitment, is shouldering burdens that exceed its means and that prevent it from developing its defense capabilities, which take more than 65 percent of its resources, while some Arab countries contribute no more than 1 to 8 percent of their resources to this pan-Arab burden.

Khaddam also spoke about the importance of Arab solidarity in confronting the Zionist entity. He stressed that the Zionist entity is a transient one, which must be confronted. He said that confrontation of this entity is a pan-Arab responsibility that must be shouldered by all Arab countries. He added that it is not permissible for any Arab country to benefit from the policy of Arab solidarity or to cover up for involvement or collusion against the Arab nation and its basic objectives, which consist of confronting the Zionist entity.

Khaddam also called upon the Arab countries to commit themselves to securing the requisites in restoring the strategic balance between Syria--which represents the main confrontation force with the Zionist enemy--and Israel, by allocating annual military assistance amounting to $5 billion by which to enable Syria to build its military capabilities, thus balancing Israeli capabilities.

Khaddam also called for a meeting of the Arab defense council to formulate plans for coordination, and for coordination among Arab armies for purposes of defense should they be attacked.

Khaddam called upon the Arab countries to defeat all political settlements, particularly in this state of strategic imbalance between ourselves and the enemy, and to concentrate Arab efforts on building the Arabs' intrinsic strength, in order to restore the balance. He stressed the need to confront any attempt to bypass the Arabs' stand and their rejection of UN Resolution No 242, as this resolution does not constitute a sound basis for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

At the end of his speech, Khaddam called on the conferees to make an accurate and comprehensive assessment of the current situation in the Arab arena, in order to restore the area's balance following the results of the treacherous Camp David agreements and to confront the United States, Israel and Egypt.

Comment on Working Papers

JN080629 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The special session of the Arab economic and social council will resume its meetings in the Holiday Inn in Amman today. Last night the Arab delegations participating in this session discussed topics on the agenda. The heads of the Arab delegations completed delivering their speeches at the closed session held last night.

In a statement to the radio station team on the contents of the Syrian working paper submitted to the meetings, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the paper calls for not considering Resolution No 242 as the basis for establishing peace in the area. This is because the resolution entrenches Israeli aggression, weakens the Arab nation and does not deal with the Palestinian issue as a basic issue in the conflict in the area.

In a similar statement on the working paper submitted by the Saudi delegation, Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the paper basically deals with Arab economic cooperation and the strengthening of Arab unity, which aims at unifying Arab capabilities in order to raise the level of economic development in the Arab world.

The radio station team also interviewed Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. Speaking about the Iraqi working paper submitted to the conference, he said: The most prominent feature of the Iraqi paper is that it is a serious paper intended to carry Arab economic relations forward to a stage that will witness further development of economic unity.

BAHRAIN

MAURITANIAN JUSTICE MINISTER CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT TO MANAMA

Haydala Message Delivered

JN050945 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Manama, 5 July--Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Mauritanian Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs Cheikh Ould Yedali, who is currently on a visit to Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; and Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, Cheikh Ould Yedali said that he had delivered a written message from Mauritanian president Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala to his highness the Bahraini amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, on bilateral relations and current Arab developments, particularly developments in North Africa.

Yedali praised the relations that exist between Bahrain and Mauritania and added that the amir of Bahrain had expressed understanding in regard to the contents of the message and had asked him to convey a reply message to the Mauritanian president.

On Mauritania's stand on the Western Sahara issue, Yedali said: Our stand, which is one of neutrality, is well-known as Mauritania withdrew from the war currently taking place in that area. Yedali stressed that his country is doing its best to halt fighting there and seek a peaceful settlement to the Sahara problem.

Departure 5 July

JN051953 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1940 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Manama, 5 July--Mauritanian Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Cheikh Ould Yedali concluded a 3-day visit to Bahrain today. While here, the Mauritanian minister conveyed a message from President Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala to his highness the amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The message dealt with bilateral relations and current Arab developments, particularly those in North Africa. Cheikh Ould Yedali was seen off by his Bahraini counterpart Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONCLUDES VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD071234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 7 (KUNA)--President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of South Yemen and the accompanying delegation left here at 10 a.m. Monday. The amir of Kuwait lead the farewell party which comprised the crown prince and prime minister, high ranking state officials and the heads of diplomatic missions in Kuwait. The amir and the Yemeni president exchanged then cables of greetings.

While in Kuwait, the visiting South Yemeni president had two rounds of talks with the amir of Kuwait on current developments and bilateral relations, it was reported Monday. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad briefed the amir on political changes in Aden which followed the resignation of former President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il last May.

The visiting president also discussed with the Kuwaiti ruler the outcome of his talks both in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Efforts for unifying the two factions of Yemen were also discussed during the meetings.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn told KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Kuwait came in response to an invitation extended by the amir. The presidential visit was "greatly welcomed" by the Kuwaiti ruler, the government and the people of Kuwait.

During the visit, a meeting was held between the two leaders in Sief Palace, in which bilateral relations and the international and Arab situation were reviewed. An enlarged meeting was then held at Salam Palace that included, besides the amir and his visitor, members from both the Yemeni and Kuwaiti sides to discuss issues of mutual interest. Other meetings were also held between members of the visiting delegation and their Kuwaiti counterparts to achieve more coordination in matters of importance to both countries.

A spirit of brotherhood prevailed in those meetings which aimed at deepening the already good relations existing between the two countries, and at bringing together points of view with regard to Arab and international issues, the minister indicated. Husayn added that President 'Ali Nasir extended an invitation to the ruler of Kuwait to visit South Yemen. The amir accepted the invitation whose date will be fixed later.

PAPER REPORTS ABORTIVE COUP AGAINST AS-SADAT 30 JUNE

JN020949 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0925 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July--A Kuwaiti newspaper disclosed today that last Monday night, the Egyptian authorities foiled a military coup attempt against Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat

In its news report, which it attributed to its exclusive sources, the newspaper AL-ANBA' said that 60 high-ranking officers opposing the Egyptian president's policy of peace with Israel took part in the coup attempt. The paper added that the secret of the coup was uncovered by the strong monitoring devices which the United States has recently given to Egypt and that most of the elements involved in the coup attempt were arrested and detained in the military prison as a prelude to trying them quickly and secretly.

The paper said that this attempt aimed at canceling As-Sadat's initiative of peace with Israel, cutting off all negotiations with Israel and improving relations with the Palestinians and the Arab world. The paper added that under the coup plan, which was coordinated between six brigades of the air, infantry and naval defense in various parts of Egypt and the command of Egyptian forces stationed on the Libyan border, the forces were to besiege the Egyptian president's republican palaces and rest houses, take control of the radio and television building and close the Egyptian ports and airports.

Citing its sources, the newspaper affirmed that Egyptian civil elements had knowledge of the coup and that they were prepared to lead popular demonstrations in its support.

OMAN

INFORMATION MINISTER STATES POSITION ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

GF071320 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas said today that Oman will stop supporting the Camp David accords if the Israeli enemy does not change its decision to make occupied Jerusalem its capital. In an interview published in Kuwait today, Ar-Rawwas said Oman will support the Camp David process provided that the Israeli enemy withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and recognizes the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

The Omani information minister added: A breach of any of these conditions makes it incumbent on Oman to withhold its support for the Camp David accords and to join other Arab countries in an endeavor to find an alternative that insures the fulfillment of these conditions.

He stressed the need to establish economic, security and military cooperation among the gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula in order to form the nucleus that will shatter all foreign attempts to interfere. He said the principal threat to the gulf region comes from the Soviet Union. He said the threat to the gulf region does not lie in the Arab peoples adopting communism through conviction but in the imposition of communism on the area.

'SOURCES' EXPECT GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO

LD080821 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT AL-USBU'IYAH in Arabic 6 July 80

[From "From the Diplomatic Bag" feature]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources expect Sultan Qabus of Oman to withdraw his ambassador from Cairo now that the Egyptian Government has agreed to resume negotiations with Israel despite Israel's insistence on continuing its measures to Judaize and annex Jerusalem. The sources said that the Sultanate of Oman will take a series of measures to improve its Arab relations, particularly with its neighboring countries, between now and the Arab summit conference which is to convene in November. The source did not exclude the possibility of Sultan Qabus attending the Arab summit for the first time.

Last Thursday, the Sultanate of Oman asked Egypt to halt its negotiations with Israel immediately and to seek a new formula for resolving the Palestinian issue. It was observed at the time that the Omani Foreign Ministry statement was couched in terms conforming with the Arab position reached at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. This position had three main bases: complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and restore Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the efforts that have been exerted by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to iron out the differences between southern Lebanon and the Sultanate of Oman and insure the area's security and stability are expected to bear fruit. Specific steps in this direction are expected to be announced following South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Kuwait, which began yesterday.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SULTAN OF OMAN

JN081012 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Doha, 8 July--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Sultan Qabus of Oman. The message deals with bilateral relations and means of strengthening them. The message was conveyed to the amir of Qatar by Omani Ambassador in Doha 'Abdallah 'Ali Najjar when he was received by Shaykh Khalifah here this morning.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER NOTES INDUSTRIAL, ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

ID051238 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Helsinki--Dr Ghazi al-Quasaybi, minister of industry and electricity, said that out of a total development plan budget of $130 billion, $20 billion have been earmarked for the third development plan in the industrial and electrical sectors. At a press conference held today before leaving Helsinki at the conclusion of his official visit to Finland, the minister said the third development plan will see a change in the basic industrial projects in the regions of Al-Jubayil and Yanbu' from the stage of study and planning to the stage of implementation and production. He added that the kingdom has pursued a special development method which stems from its belief, traditions and personal experience and has not resorted to importing foreign ideas or copying the example of others.

UAE

MAURITANIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

JN052047 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 July--Mauritanian Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Cheikh Ould Yedali arrived in Abu Dhabi from Manama this evening on a visit to the UAE as part of his current tour of the area.

In a statement upon arrival, the Mauritanian justice minister said that he is bringing a written message from President Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He added that the message deals with bilateral relations and current Arab developments especially in North Africa. Ould Yedali highlighted UAE-Mauritanian relations.

Further Details

JN071249 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 July--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Mauritanian President Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them as well as with current Arab and international issues. The message was received by the head of the UAE president's office, Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, when he received here today Mauritanian Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Cheikh Ould Yedali. The Mauritanian minister arrived in Abu Dhabi the day before yesterday.

MOROCCAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT AL NUHAYYAN

JN061936 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 July--Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco, left here this evening after a visit of a few hours to the UAE. During his visit, the Moroccan envoy conveyed a verbal message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from the Moroccan monarch. The message was related to bilateral relations and ways of promoting them and to the current Arab situation.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO INDIA

JN041829 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 July--Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office, returned home this evening at the end of a visit of several days to India. During his visit, Surur ibn Muhammad conveyed a written message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The message dealt with issues of common interest to the two countries.

PDRY

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

ID031926 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] The PDRY head of state, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, today received Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who arrived in Aden this morning. Minister Hun Sen conveyed greetings from Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. "In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY on arrival, Comrade Hun Sen said this was the first visit to democratic Yemen by a Kampuchean revolutionary delegation and it was a new step in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Talks Held

ID031928 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Official talks between delegations of democratic Yemen and the Republic of Kampuchea opened at the Foreign Ministry today. The democratic Yemeni side was led by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, while the Kampuchean side was led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Council, member of the Central Committee of the National Front and foreign minister.

At the beginning of the meeting, Brother Salim Salih welcomed democratic Yemen's guest and assured him of our country's firm stand with the Kampuchean people's just cause to consolidate their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also condemned imperialist and reactionary attempts to hamper the social, economic and peaceful development of the friendly people of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean foreign minister expressed his happiness at visiting democratic Yemen and the appreciation of the people and government of his country of the principled stand of the people and government of democratic Yemen, who backed the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. The foreign minister of Kampuchea also reviewed the recent struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Joint Communique Issued

LD061508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Democratic Yemen and people's Kampuchea today expressed satisfaction at the growth of the bonds of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two friendly countries. They also expressed their wish to strengthen solidarity with the Arab countries, particularly the countries of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, and also with the nonaligned countries.

This was stated in the joint communique issued following the official visit to Democratic Yemen which Comrade Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, began on 2 July at the invitation of Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister.

The communique stressed that the visit of the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council led by Comrade Hun Sen to Democratic Yemen had contributed to the future promotion of solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

The joint communique strongly condemned U.S. imperialism's policy of reinforcing its military presence in the Arab Gulf region and the Indian Ocean, thus creating tension and the danger of conflicts. This military presence also constituted a scheme to interfere in the internal affairs of the region's countries and a threat to their peace and security. The two sides demanded the withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from the Arab Gulf region and an end to the United States' acts of aggression and provocations against the national independence of the region's states. They expressed their support for keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, free from military bases.

They expressed strong support for the Soviet initiative which sought peace and international detente throughout the world and also the Soviet initiative on proposals to limit strategic arms.

They expressed support for the struggle of the Omani people and the PLO leadership against the foreign military presence and toward achieving independence, freedom and progress.

The two sides warmly hailed the revolutionary victories in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe. They also welcomed the victory of the Iranian revolution and the victories won by the Afghan people in the consistant defense of their revolution. The two sides also hailed the great and glorious victories of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, OTHER ISSUES

LD080944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in two press interviews published here today denied the presence of South Yemeni forces fighting alongside the Afghan and Soviet forces against the Muslim revolutionaries opposed to the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul. In the two interviews published by AS-SIYASAH and AL-WATAN, he said that there was absolutely no truth about these rumors which aim "at giving justification to the imperialist presence in the region by sowing doubts among its countries and by preoccupying them from their major problems, at by providing a suitable atmosphere to let through the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreement plans and at finding something which would justify the U.S. military presence in the region."

South Yemen speedily recognized the new regime in Afghanistan on coming to power with the backing of Soviet forces which intervened in that Muslim country at the end of last year.

Nasir Muhammad expressed his country's readiness to restore the tense relations with Iraq to normal on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

Nasir Muhammad said that the relations between the two countries "were not broken but there is a state resembling coolness and some tension" between them. He added that his country did not object in principle for its relations with Iraq "to be normal and developed, providing that the reasons for the existing causes of coolness were removed and that the base for balanced relations between the two fraternal countries be clear to one and all."

The South Yemeni president said that during his visit last week to Saudi Arabia he had stressed to the Saudi officials his country's desire to establish "normal relations with all countries of the region on the bases of mutual respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and the right of each people to choose their own independent and free path of development." He expressed his belief that his visit to Saudi Arabia "gave a new impetus to the efforts being exerted" on the path of the endeavors to create "normal and constructive" relations between Aden and Riyadh.

Nasir Muhammad pointed out that a mediation aimed at reconciliation between South Yemen and its neighbor the Sultanate of Oman has been frozen. He said that his country responded to Kuwait's mediation which aimed at mending relations with Oman "for many considerations, most prominent being that the normalization of relations between our country and Oman would take Oman out from the Camp David circle and would restore it to the Arab arena, and this would make it possible to settle the question of the Omani people."

However, he added, that South Yemen "was taken by surprise," after it accepted the mediation by the military agreement signed between Oman and the United States to grant it military facilities on Omani territory, "a matter which constitutes a danger to our nation and the security and safety of the peoples of the whole region and loses the justification for the continuation of the mediation." Nasir Muhammad said that "the real" danger to the gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula came from the United States, which in order to maintain its interests is not concerned about the security and stability and interests of others.

Nasir Muhammad said "that the United States does not only plunder our oil resources and does not only support our Zionist enemy, but in addition to this is resuming colonialism and intimidating the peoples of the region and thus threatening to occupy the oil sources. It is forming special forces for rapid deployment and carrying out piratic actions as had happened in Iran. All this demonstrates that America is uncultured and is incapable of civilized dealings in international relations, since it is only concerned about its own selfish and self-interested angle."

He denied that any changes had taken place in the policy of his country after the resignation of President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. He said that his government is pursuing "a policy clearly defined" in the documents of the ruling leftwing Yemeni Socialist Party.

Nasir Muhammad stressed his country's determination to continue to exert efforts to achieve unity with North Yemen. He said that these efforts have achieved tangible results since they began last year.

However he warned that Yemen unity is "the problem of the sons of Yemen and none other, and it is linked to their destiny and future and since it is so we will not allow this question to be the subject of bartering or interference in internal affairs, and we will not hesitate in challenging everyone who is hostile to the national question of our people even if we are forced to use claws and stones to defend ourselves."

The South Yemeni president described his country's relations with Kuwait as being "an example" for the relations which should prevail among the countries of the whole region.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD COMMENTS ON RECENT ARAB TOUR

JN021019 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 July--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stated that his current tour aims at strengthening mutual interests in all gulf countries in the face of foreign interventions and at establishing good relations with countries in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

In an interview published in Abu Dhabi today, the PDRY leader stressed his country's desire to establish good and balanced relations with countries in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad added that his country is keen on maintaining its relations with the Soviet Union because it supports the Yemeni people and the Arab and Palestinian people.

The PDRY leader also stressed his country's readiness to dispatch Yemeni Armed Forces to the Syrian front if the military situation requires such a thing.

The PDRY leader described the European initiative as an attempt to make Camp David more attractive after it reached a dead end. He stressed his country's rejection of any initiative that does not take the Palestinian people's interests into consideration.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad denounced the troop concentrations carried out by the Egyptian regime on the Libyan border and stressed that the PDRY stands with the Libyan people.

On Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: It would be more beneficial if we the Arabs concentrate our attention on the Palestinian cause, Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon and the biased U.S. stand in support of Israel rather than preoccupy ourselves with talk about other issues. This does not serve our cause but serves our enemies, who are seeking to divert us from our fateful causes.

On his talks with YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: The results of the talks were positive: We have agreed on several measures to develop all kinds of cooperation prior to unifying our homeland.

FORMER PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY IN MOSCOW FOR TREATMENT

LD070844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 July, KUNA--Former PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is now in the USSR undergoing medical treatment for his intentinal problems, Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports today without specifying the nature of the ailment he is suffering from.

Quoting southern Yemeni sources described as "informed", AL-WATAN says that Isma'il's health is "unsatisfactory" and that he will have yet another operation on the large intestine. He had three operations previously.

The sources are also quoted by the paper as saying the Aden government has offered all its resources for the treatment of the former president, who resigned office last April and was succeeded by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as president and leader of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party.

YAR

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ARRIVES ON VISIT TO SAN'A'

Statement on Arrival

JN071426 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] At the presidential palace this afternoon, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, held a meeting with his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in San'a' from Kuwait at 1330 today following his official visit to Kuwait.

Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, led those who received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the constituent People's Assembly; and Brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani also received Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed his visit to the northern part of the homeland, saying: This visit expresses our concern with following up on the national efforts being exerted to reunify our homeland and affirms the common fate and aspirations linking our Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: Today I have the pleasure of arriving in our homeland and capital of our country, San'a', and of meeting with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in order to discuss such issues of concern to our people as progress, unity and the safeguarding of national sovereignty. Indeed, this meeting, which follows our last meeting in San'a', will provide us with the opportunity to discuss issues pertaining to the achievements of the unity committees and to ways of bolstering cooperation among the region's states, in order to safeguard their peoples' sovereignty and freedom so that these peoples can achieve prosperity, progress and social development.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that during his stay in San'a', he will acquaint Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih with the outcome of his visit to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait, a visit that reflects our Yemeni people's aspirations for peace and continuous cooperation with all of the region's peoples, on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed confidence that the exertion of further fraternal efforts by leaders in the two parts of the homeland and the development of all forms of coordination and joint action among the region's states will contribute to bolstering peace and stability in the region while at the same time foiling the hostile powers' schemes.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: In our opinion, the continuation of national efforts to reunify the Yemeni people and land represents one factor that can guarantee the success of joint action and fruitful and constructive cooperation among all of the region's states, in order to achieve these states' peace and stability and the progress of their peoples, which will, in turn, safeguard the positive results that have been achieved to date.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that the unity of the two parts of our homeland is closely linked to the efforts we are exerting to achieve our people's progress and happiness. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that our homeland's unity is considered one of the factors that will help bolster the whole region's security and stability. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: It is impossible for the elements that oppose our Yemeni people's unity to dissuade us from continuing our march on the path of reunifying our homeland.

In conclusion, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: I am confident that my dear brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih shares the same sentiments, which is why we pin such high hopes on the success of this meeting.

Meeting With President

JN071815 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, met with his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, at the Republican Palace late this afternoon. During the meeting the two leaders discussed various issues of joint interest, as well as the results of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's tour of some gulf and Arabian Peninsula states.

Departure 8 July

JN080929 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] San'a', 8 July--PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left San'a' for home this morning after a 1-day visit to the northern part of Yemen. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who arrived here yesterday, held talks with YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the work of the unity committees between the two parts of Yemen. The PDRY leader also briefed him on the outcome of his tour of three gulf states: Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait.

PDRY JUDICIARY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

JN031414 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Members of the southern part of the homeland in the judiciary committee, who were led by Justice and Awaqaf Minister Khalid Fadl Mansur, left San'a' today at the end of the meetings of the joint judiciary committee's third session for the year 1980. The session was held in San'a'.

A statement on the outcome of the meetings was issued. The statement said that, inspired by the great goal of achieving the Yemeni unity, the judiciary and legislative committee has agreed to start practical steps, represented by holding a meeting between the deputy chairman of the higher judicial council and the justice ministers in the two parts of the homeland, in order to draw up a working schedule to coordinate the activities of the judicial organs, the office of the district attorney and the prosecution general in the two parts of the homeland in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Shari'a and the citizens' interests.

AL-AHRAM: SOVIETS TO CONDUCT NUCLEAR TESTS IN LIBYA

NC061739 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1710 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 July--Quoting informed sources, the semiofficial Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that thousands of Soviet experts in Libya have moved to the desert area along the Libyan-Algerian border in order to carry out nuclear tests.

The sources pointed out that the Russians are now building cities and villages in this desert area, supplying them with all necessities, and that they have already constructed a huge airport to receive the large planes that are transporting building material--iron, timber and other materials. AL-AHRAM further reports that the Soviet experts will carry out their tests in this desert area--a triangular area in southwest Libya.

It is worth mentioning that this area is located on the Libyan-Algerian border and is bordered by (Mazruqani and Al-Qatrun) to the east and (Al-Jat) to the west.

MENA REPORTS LIBYAN CANCELLATION OF AAPSO CONFERENCE

NC041709 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 4 (MENA)--Libya has suddenly cancelled a conference by the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, AAPSO, in support of the gulf countries, which was to open in Tripoli tomorrow, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has learned.

For four months AAPSO had been engaged in preparing for the conference, but on the eve of the meeting everything was cancelled. Libya itself had offered to host the conference. It had imagined that when the conference was held in Libya, Egypt would not be able to attend, whereupon AAPSO headquarters could be moved from Cairo to Tripoli.

Egypt, however, began sending its delegation on June 30, and Libya cancelled the conference on the claim that it would be busy preparing for the 11th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution.

AL-AKHBAR SEES USSR BEHIND AL-QADHDAFI'S ACTIONS

LD031443 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Hallucinations"]

[Excerpts] Al-Qadhdhafi's level of madness has reached a dangerous pitch. He is hallucinating and alleging that, by declaring a state of emergency on its western borders, Egypt not only wants to make war on Libya but also wants to have an empire and to impose its domination on Saudi Arabia and the gulf area. He has said that he will fight Egypt with all his strength.

He thinks that with his madness he can incite the Arab countries and win them over in the war he is waging against Egypt. In any case, this is only the scaremongering of a madman, which only invites ridicule. Certainly Saudi Arabia, the gulf countries and every Arab with a minimum of reason are bound to make a laughing stock of Al-Qadhdhafi's hallucination. Perhaps they will find it a source of slaughter and entertainment.

However, we realize that when Al-Qadhdhafi says such things there is no belief in what he says, nor does he speak with reason. Rather he says what is dictated to him by those who manipulate him and use him as a tool to realize their own ambitions and objectives. [paragraph continues]

They are the ones who pushed him toward invading Tunisia in order to topple its regime and who urged him to operate in Uganda, Chad and the African countries--where the Soviets have been luring Al-Qadhdhafi to build himself an empire. The latest in this series is Senegal's action against Al-Qadhdhafi's actions, when it announced the breakoff of diplomatic relations with him.

We must look not at Al-Qadhdhafi's measures but, as we said, at the motives of those who manipulate him in order to serve their ambitions and objectives. Probably the Soviets have suspicious motives behind this. It is not the question of Egypt's readiness for war against Libya but, as we know well, a different matter. We know that the Soviets are extremely annoyed by the joint training on Phantom planes which Egypt and the United States have announced, because the Soviets know quite well that it boosts Egypt's strength and that it is against their ambitions and designs not only in Egypt but throughout the Arab world and the Middle East. For this reason it can be said that Al-Qadhdhafi's hallucination hides a suspicious Soviet objective. It is not unlikely that this objective could find expression in a mad move by Al-Qadhdhafi while the joint training is taking place.

Egypt is too great to heed the hallucination of madmen or the plots of conspirators.

MEDICAL BULLETIN REPORTS SHAH IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION

NC072120 Cairo MENA in English 2105 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 7--(MENA)--The condition of the former shah of Iran has become satisfactory. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 2040 GMT on 7 July reports that the shah's condition is "reassuring"] He took a normal lunch and his temperature went down to 37.1, according to a medical bulletin released tonight by the Al-Ma'adi armed forces hospital.

After the elapse of seven days since the shah was operated on, the medical checkups and daily analyses show steady improvement in his health, the bulletin read. The shah today feels improvement in his health. He took an ordinary lunch and his weight has gone up to 60 kilograms while his temperature went down to 37.1. The shah, however, is still kept in the intensive care unit, and daily cleansing of the abscess of his stomach is done, the bulletin said.

AS-SADAT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON JORDANIAN PREMIER'S DEATH

NC041842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable of condolences to his brother majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

I was profoundly touched by the news of the death of the late Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the prime minister of Jordan, after a heart attack. On my behalf and on behalf of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt I express to you and to the family of the deceased our profound sorrow and sincere condolences. I pray to the Almighty God to receive the dear deceased and to grant you all patience and to protect you and the fraternal Jordanian people from all evil.

U.S. AIR FORCE DEPUTY COMMANDER MEETS WITH BADAW

NC041441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1426 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 July--Gen James Allen, deputy commander of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this afternoon following a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and war production, yesterday received General Allen. They discussed bolstering military cooperation between Egypt and the United States. U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton attended the meeting. General Allen was seen off at the airport by 'Ali (Dhikri), deputy commander of the air force, and staff of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

U.S. PHANTOM SQUADRON TO ARRIVE IN CAIRO 10 JULY

NC031938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1906 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul--The U.S. Phantom squadron will arrive in Cairo next Thursday. The U.S. squadron will hold exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. The squadron will stay 90 days.

NAVY TO ACQUIRE FRENCH MISSILES, RECEIVE TRAINING

LD031039 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[Faruq ash-Shadili report: "French Missiles for Egyptian Navy"]

[Text] Alexandria--Egyptian Naval Forces Commander Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad has announced that Egypt is to obtain French missiles in order to boost the Egyptian Navy's combat capability, and that it has been decided to give naval college cadets 1 month's training at French naval institutes.

Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad said that his recent visit to France was very successful and achieved good results. Agreement was reached for Egypt to acquire French missiles to arm naval launches and coastal missiles to boost combat capability within the framework of Egyptian-French cooperation.

He said that within this framework the two naval units "Tariq" and "Rashid" will sail to France on 1 July carrying second and third-year cadets. The two units will arive in France between 7 and 10 July to spend 1 month there, during which there will be visits to French landmarks and joint training. It was also agreed that the top military college graduate will spend an 8-month training period in France after graduation.

At the end of the visit to France the two naval units will go to Turin, Italy for a further period of training there.

BADAWI OBSERVES MILITARY MANEUVERS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC061834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1602 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Sinai, 6 July--Today, the minister of defense and war production and commander in chief, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, witnessed extensive military maneuvers in which live ammunition was used. Elements of the air force and the air defense forces took part in the maneuvers in which antitank missiles were integrated with the weapon systems of the forces that participated in the maneuvers.

At the conclusion of the maneuvers, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi said he was happy that the maneuvers were successful, particularly in view of the fact that they were held in mountainous terrain in the Jiddi area, which is a strategic zone in the Sinai. The defense minister added that today's maneuvers simulated actual combat conditions and are to be considered an on-site detailed study which gives prominence to the forward position in the Sinai in terms of the methods of combat and the method of conducting the joint maneuvers of the armed forces.

The defense minister further said that the exercise showed the competence of the various commands in conducting the maneuvers and in issuing the appropriate commands. Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi said that the exercise has given a realistic picture to the joint maneuvers of the armed forces, and this refers to the forces in the forward positions as well as the rest of the armed forces.

Attends 2d Field Army Exercise

NC071840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 July--Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces, today attended a tactical exercise carried out by 2d Field Army armored units. Engineers and paratroopers as well as units of the air force, air defense, infantry, artillery, reconnaissance and electronic warfare also took part in the exercise, during which live ammunition was used under simulated battlefield conditions.

ARTILLERY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON ARMS SUPPLIES

NC031130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 July--The Egyptian artillery commander, Staff Maj Gen Munir Shash, has affirmed that, the Egyptian artillery's capabilities are now three times better in terms of quality and number than they were during the October 1973 war. He added that the artillery units' principal capabilities have also improved many times over due to the diversification of the source of the arms' supply.

Maj Gen Munir Shash explained that, prior to the policy of the diversification of the source of arms, Egypt had many types of artillery--some modern but others old types with limited performance capabilities. He added that this stemmed from the USSR's control over Egypt's acquisition of arms, as it was Egypt's sole arms supplier. However, in the wake of Egypt's policy of the diversification of the source of arms, Egypt obtained large numbers of the most modern artillery pieces--which replaced various other types and which helped the establishment of many new units.

The commander of the Egyptian artillery, who is interviewed in today's issue of the AL-MUSAWWAR magazine, said that Egypt started receiving the second generation of the guided antitank missiles after the October War. These missiles were supplied by England, France and the United States as well as a result of Egypt's experience during the war and its arms diversification policy. He added that Egypt has made many adjustments on these missiles which are considered to be the world's leading antitank weapon. The adjustments were made in order to make these missile suitable to Egypt's territory and to utilize the experience that was gained during the October 1973 war.

In conclusion, Shash said that Egypt's artillery, in conjunction with the Egyptian Air Force, is capable of deterring any aggressor who tries to penetrate into Egypt.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON POSTPEACE CHALLENGES

NC072030 Cairo MENA in English 2015 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Alexandria, July 7--(MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat said today that Egypt's principal post-peace task is to close the gap between population growth and lagging food production.

The president made this statement in a message to the post-peace economic challenges conference sponsored by the Arab-American council of cultural and economic exchange, which opened in Alexandria today. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1945 GMT on 7 July carries a version of this statement that notes that it was delivered on As-Sadat's behalf by Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Mahmud Dawud].

In the past 20 years, he said, Egypt concentrated on industrial development at the expense of agriculture. The sore need has arisen, he added, to step up food output. Egypt has adequate water and manpower resources to cope with the problem, he said.

President as-Sadat said the way to increase agricultural produce was mainly to expand agricultural acreage and to intensify farming methods and means of mechanization. He expressed hope that joint Egyptian-American agricultural projects would be set up in Egypt.

NDP POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES CODIFICATION OF PRESS

NC051834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1538 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 5 July--The National Democratic Party's [NDP] Political Bureau held a meeting in Alexandria this morning under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. During this meeting the bureau discussed the bill for the regulation of the press estate, which takes into consideration the recent constitutional amendments that make the press, for the first time, a popular independent estate in the constitution.

This was stated by Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for culture and information, after the NDP Political Bureau's 4-hour meeting today.

Mansur Hasan said that the purpose of these constitutional amendments, or the codification of the press in general as a fourth estate, is to create a new press system that takes into consideration all of our long press experiences before and after 1952, maintaining the advantages and positive aspects and trying to avoid the negative aspects which have led to many problems and unsound practices in some cases in previous stages.

Hasan said that the codification of the press estate, in accordance with the outcome of the popular referendum and the constitution, aims at underlining the freedom and independence of the press--in the sense of freeing the press from the influence and interference of another authority in the state--and, at the same time, aims at insuring that the press is able to carry out its mission of serving the society with objectivity and within the framework of the values and interests of the public.

Mansur Hasan said that the bill introduced new provisions regarding ownership in order to create new opportunities for the press. The press will no longer be limited to public ownership or ownership by political parties. All associations, unions and societies will have the right to publish newspapers.

The bill also provides for the possibility of establishing share-holding companies and cooperatives to own newspapers. He said that this provision allows for the diversification of ownership and does not limit it to public ownership. At the same time it will avert the dangers of private, individual ownership.

The minister of state for culture and information added that every press establishment will have a general assembly consisting of 15 members--5 from the editorial staff, 5 from the administration, and 5 from among the employees. This is in addition to 30 members which will be appointed by the Consultative Council and will be chosen from among the writers and people interested in the press and information affairs. At least four of these will be from among people working in the same establishment.

Hasan added that the general assembly will elect the board of directors of the press establishment. The board will consist of 13 members: 2 from the editorial staff, 2 from the administration, 2 from among the employees and 7 others, with at least 4 from among the employees in the establishment.

Speaking about guarantees for the journalists, Mansur Hasan said that the journalists are independent and that there is no authority over them in their work other than the law. No authority has the right to interfere in the affairs of the press.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

NC080722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--President Anwar as-Sadat will issue a republican decree in mid-August inviting registered voters to elect the members of the Consultative Council. [Words indistinct] the elections to the Consultative Council are expected to take place at the end of September, and the council's first session will be held on the seventh anniversary of the October war.

MINISTER ACCUSES IRANIAN LEADERS OF BEING 'U.S. AGENTS'

LD031230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] In a statement to the Kuwaiti weekly AL-YAQAZAH published here today, Iraqi Information Minister Mr Latif Nasif Jasim accuses the Iranian leaders of being U.S. agents. He also warns that his country will reply violently to any Iranian operation against it.

He adds: Today's Iranian rulers are agents of U.S. imperialism and are implementing its plans. The former Iranian foreign minister, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, assumed the Foreign Ministry post while still carrying a U.S. passport. Their present leader, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, visited Israel in an attempt to get a scholarship; his photographs were published while he was still in Israel. The current foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, is an agent, according to the Iranians themselves. None of them have any relationship whatever with religion.

The minister warns that Iraq will reply to every bomb with 10 bombs. He who shows a finger will have his leg cut off and will lose his turban--referring to the rule of the men of religion in Iran. Relations between Iran and its neighbor became tense after the triumph of the Islamic revolution which toppled the shah's regime.

Mr Jasim added: Iraq is determined to defend the Arab nation and the Arabian Gulf region as a threat of Iraq. The task of protecting the gulf is the responsibility of a state alone [as received]. We reject the entry to the region of any Soviet, U.S., UK, Chinese or Iranian [forces], since this would constitute a colonialist influence which would be insulting to the Arabs. We believe that if you do not protect your own home, no one will do it.

The minister described his country's relations with Saudi Arabia as good, adding that there exists a difference in viewpoints, but that they were agreed on the general line. A minimum was agreed at the Baghdad summit and another limit was agreed at Tunis summit, and so far there have been no deviations from these.

KURDISH LISTENERS TOLD BANI-SADR ORDERS ATTACKS

JN022125 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1715 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Compatriots, struggler Kurdish people in Iranian Kordestan. Every day at this time we present you with a picture of the current situation under Khomeyni's fascist regime. Some people sacrifice their blood and die in defense of Kurdish national rights and others succumb to the injustice and the reactionary policy of the accursed ayatollahs in Tehran and Qom. We must present the true picture of the enemies of the Iranian peoples. Honest Iranians, our voice is joined with yours in calling for the overthrow of the bloodthirsty Khomeyni regime and the achievement of real autonomy for beloved Iranian Kordestan and the Kurdish people.

It has been announced in Urumiyeh that Kurdish peshmergas attacked the Iranian forces killing an army officer with the rank of second lieutenant and five of his men. Seven others were wounded. Following this attack, the racist command of the Iranian forces issued an ultimatum to the Kurds saying that if they did not stop their attacks on the government forces, the Iranian forces would be forced to retaliate violently and mercilessly.

Of course, this is not the first time that the military commanders of the bloodthirsty un-Islamic republic have directed their ultimatums and threats at our Kurdish people. They have directed similar threats and ultimatums to the people of Sanandaj, Paveh, Marivan and Mahabad. But their ultimatums went unheeded like the wind that blows on the plains and mountains of Kordestan.

When the government forces and the savage Revolution Guards proceeded to Kordestan, they faced the fire of the mountain Kurds. They realized then that fighting the Kurds was not an easy thing. The Kurd fights to take revenge for all the black days of the past. The government forces realized that their war against the Kurds was unfair and that the Kurds are determined to avenge [several words indistinct].

Bani-Sadr ordered the attack on Kordestan. He ordered his ignorant, reactionary and racist soldiers to proceed to Kordestan to fight the Kurds. They came to Kordestan, but what happened? The situation in Qalat, Bugan, Saqqes and Sanandaj was not easy as Bani-Sadr had imagined. This led to differences within the regime and the resignation of Revolution Guards Commander Agha Zamani, who is also known as Abu Sharif. Abu Sharif resigned because of differences within the Revolution Guards and the impossibility of imposing discipline on the guards.

Therefore, we say that the Khomeyni regime will not last long with the existence of such differences within the Revolution Guards. The injustice of the Khomeyni regime must be exposed every day. The Khomeyni regime must be overthrown.

ANTI-IRANIAN OPERATIONS IN ARABISTAN 'LAST WEEK' REPORTED

JN061354 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 July--Last week the youths of Arabistan carried out several successful operations against the racist Khomeyni regime's installations and forces in reply to this regime's inhuman practices against the Iranian peoples.

The available news reports say that these operations included the shelling of several border posts manned by the Khomeyni guards in the Ahvaz region and attacks on Persian military positions.

On 1 July this year, the youths of Arabistan staged a demonstration in Ahvaz city, during which the demonstrators raised pictures of President Saddam Husayn and cheered him, doing so as a challenge to the racist Persian regime.

The news reports say that a group of Arabistan youths planted a timed explosive charge in the building of a company. The explosion destroyed part of it. Another group detonated their charges in an oil storage tank. A third group of Arabistan youths planted explosive charges in the headquarters of the racist Khomeyni guards in Zargan city. The charges went off, destroying the headquarters, killing eight elements and injuring scores of others.

COMMENTARIES CALL FOR TOPPLING OF KHOMEYNI REGIME

TA021959 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran at 0730 GMT on 30 June and 1-2 July carries various commentaries, all highly critical of the Khomeyni regime and the gang of mullahs currently in power in Iran, accusing the regime of tyranny, oppression, corruption and brutality, and calling on the Iranian people to topple this regime and save their country. In addition, the program includes a press review section in which articles from the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH attacking Khomeyni and his regime are quoted. Part of the program also cites letters received from listeners in Iran in which they complain on the lack of freedom, unemployment, inflation, chaos and violence in the country.

On 30 June a commentary says that by blaming President Bani-Sadr and other high-ranking officials for Iran's troubles and ills, Khomyeni is only trying to deceive and mislead the people. The commentary notes Khomeyni's recent television and radio address criticizing the government for slackness and points out that he wants to convey the impression that "he is absolutely not aware of what is going on in the country," and thus he is attempting to put the blame for the present deteriorating situation on poor Bani-Sadr and other large and small pawns.

Therefore, the commentary adds, we must presume that Khomeyni was either deaf or blind during the last year and several months. Deaf because he had not listened to the world's radios to hear what misfortuntes his executioners and murderers have caused and continue to cause, and blind because he did not read any domestic or foreign newspaper to be aware of what he and his gang have brought upon the unfortunate and miserable Iranian people.

"Yes, Khomeyni wants to say that as a matter of fact I took no part in these events at all. I am not responsible for the bankruptcy of Iran's economy. I am not responsible for the destruction of Iran's society. I am not responsible for the starvation of Iran's deprived masses, and I am not responsible for the unemployment of more than 4 million people. The mass executions--without trial--were carried out without my knowledge. I do not have the slightest knowledge about prisons full of revolutionaries and genuine strugglers, and I am not aware of the violation of the people's property, life and honor by hooligans and murderers. I did not order the mass execution of the innocent and homeless people of Kordestan, Torkman Sahra, Ahvaz and Sistan and Baluchestan and the savage attacks of the Hezbollahis and the club-wielders on Iran's universities and the beating, injuring and killing of struggling university students."

The commentary adds that through stage management Khomeyni is attempting to place upon his disciples the blame for the crimes which he committed against the Iranian people, saying that "after Khomeyni has transformed Iran into a ruin, after he has deprived the Iranian masses of all their possessions, after he has committed so many crimes and murders, it seems that he has only now become aware that the country's situation is bad and that the people are dissatisfied."

In conclusion the commentary states that "Khomeyni and his gang should know that they can no longer dupe the awakened Iranian masses with these stupid stage managements. The Iranian masses know that the cause of all these disorders and misfortunes are only Khomeyni and his gang, and the day is near when Khomeyni and his murderers will be tried in the people's court and will be punished for their criminal and treacherous acts."

SADDAM HUSAYN SENDS CONDOLENCE CABLE TO JORDANIAN KING

JN031416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of condolences to King Husayn of Jordan on the death of Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf earlier today.

President Saddam Husayn expressed deep grief on the death of Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. It is a great loss to Jordan.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES HEADS OF ARAB DELEGATIONS

JN071858 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] At the An-Nadwah Palace this evening, His Majesty King Husayn received the heads of the Arab delegations participating in the meetings of the special session of the Arab economic and social council, now convening in Amman.

Discussion during the meeting between his majesty and the heads of the delegations centered on developments in the Arab situation and on relations. The discussion also related to the importance of the success of the special meetings of the Arab economic and social council in entrenching the foundations of joint Arab action, intensifying Arab efforts to confront the challenges and events affecting the Arab nation and achieving Arab economic cooperation. Also discussed was the forthcoming Arab summit conference, which will be held in Amman, and the role it will play in achieving Arab interests and aspirations.

His majesty requested the heads of the delegations to convey his regards to his brothers, the leaders of the fraternal Arab states.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain and several other ministers. The meeting was also attended by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general.

CONDOLENCES, DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR MINISTER'S FUNERAL

King Carlos, Muskie Condolences

JN032128 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain telephoned His Majesty King Husayn this evening to express condolences on the death of Jordan's departed son.

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie also made a telephone contact this evening on behalf of President Jimmy Carter, who is now outside the United States. Muskie conveyed to his majesty the king, President Carter's condolences on the death of His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the departed prime minister.

Saudi Message

JN031433 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia contacted His Majesty King Husayn by telephone at noon today and expressed his condolences and consolation on the death of his excellency, the late Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. A number of fraternal Arab delegations will arrive in Amman to participate in the funeral of the great bereaved and to offer condolences to His Majesty King Husayn, the government and the Jordanian family.

Delegations Depart

JN041448 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 4 July--Some of the delegations which have taken part in the funeral of late Prime Minister His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and have offered condolences on his death, left Amman this afternoon.

Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Amman and was seen off by Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi. Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Amman and was seen off by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Amman and was seen off by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim. Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja left Amman and was seen off by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Muwaffaq al-Fawwaz.

Other Departures

JN041551 Amman JNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 4 July--Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left Amman this afternoon after having taken part in the funeral of the late prime minister, His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. He was seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

The Bahraini delegation, led by Interior Minister His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, also left Amman today. They were seen off by Minister of Agriculture and of State for Prime Minister's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar.

The Omani delegation, led by Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib Al Bu Sa'id, also left Amman today. They were seen off by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Dr Jamal ash-Sha'ir.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS FROM VACATION ABROAD

JN031926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Their Highnesses Crown Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat returned to Amman this evening, cutting short their private vacation abroad. They were received at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, Her Highness Princess 'Aliyah, His Highness Prince Faysal, the prime minister, the chief of the royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers and the British ambassador in Amman.

His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain, returned with them.

ENVOY TO IRAQ, KUWAIT RETURNS TO AMMAN 2 JULY

JN031010 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman from Kuwait last night following a 2-day visit which included Syria, Iraq and Kuwait.

In a statement upon his return, Hasan Ibrahim said that the messages he conveyed dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East situation, particularly after His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States. He added that he sensed the Arab leaders' appreciation for King Husayn's stand.

The minister said that these contacts come within the framework of continued consultations with the brothers to coordinate the Arab stand to confront all challenges.

The minister arrived in Amman with the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

LIBYAN CHARGE, AL-HUSS DISCUSS AIR COVER FOR LEBANON

NC051235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] At 0930 today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received the Libyan charge d'affaires, Muhammad Khalifah Abu al-Qasim, who said after the meeting:

[Read by announcer] I reviewed developments with Prime Minister al-Huss. I emphasized that the Libyan revolution was committed to supporting the Lebanese people and helping them overcome the ordeal. I stressed that we agreed with most of the parties loyal to Lebanon's unity, freedom and Arabism, and that we are also committed to facilitating the process of national accord so that Lebanon can carry out its role in serving our issues and supporting the Palestinian people.

We also discussed the question of the Egyptian military concentrations along our eastern border, and Libya's offer to provide Lebanon with air cover, a matter that Lebanon has referred to the appropriate authorities for study.

We are committed to all the aid that was decided for Lebanon at the conference of the Arab [labor] affairs ministers. We are also committed to providing work opportunities for all who want to work in Libya. We support the parties that are interested in safeguarding Lebanon's safety and unity and that support legality and national accord. We do not discriminate among the various Lebanese factions.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO VIENNA

NC070822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut this morning heading a delegation to Vienna for an official visit during which he will meet with Chancellor Kreisky and the Austrian foreign minister. Minister Butrus will attempt to explore reports about a new initiative by the Austrian chancellor and the Romanian president to help Lebanon surmount its crisis.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON JORDAN PREMIER'S DEATH

NC031238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has sent a cable of condolences to King Husayn of Jordan on the death of Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss will leave for Amman tomorrow at the head of an official delegation to extend condolences on the death of the Jordanian prime minister.

PHALANGISTS, NATIONAL LIBERALS CLASH IN BEIRUT, WADI SHUHRUR

Wadi Shuhrur Skirmishi

NC041813 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The tense situation in the Wadi Shuhrur-Bitshay area has caused anxiety among the officials following the continuation of shooting during the day and the occurrence of casualties, particularly after the killing of four persons whose bodies were found in the Bitshay forest.

Meanwhile, a military source in the National Liberal Party has admitted that its forces stormed two Phalangist centers in Wadi Shuhrur, detained five persons, interrogated them, killed one of them and released the others after they were found innocent.

Meanwhile, Maronite Patriarch Mar Antonios Butrus Khuraysh has contacted the president. He also contacted former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, calling on them to exert efforts to put an end to the clashes and offering to put his good offices at their disposal. Patriarch Khuraysh asked the president to send the army to Wadi Shuhrur and nearby areas to spare further bloodshed.

Papal Nuncio Monsignor Carlo Furno also came to the presidential palace and discussed with the president the apprehensions and dangers caused by the continuation of the disturbances.

Army Units Deployed

NC051254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] This morning, Lebanese Army units entered Bitshay, Bsus, Kafr Shima, Bsaba and Bulaybil--villages of Wadi Shuhrur--as a result of contacts with various commands, in response to appeals by citizens and after coordination with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] command. The army units completed their deployment at 0630. These villages were the scene of violent clashes between armed local organizations that resulted in casualties and in severe material damage.

The army units took control over the areas specified for its deployment without meeting any resistance. Coordination with the ADF played a role in facilitating the speedy entry of the army into the aforementioned villages.

Wadi Shuhrur Reported Calm

NC050832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Calm is now prevailing in the area of Wadi Shuhrur following the resumption of clashes there this morning. It has been stated that an army force has moved to take positions in the area of the clashes. According to unofficial reports, the earlier clashes resulted in 9 dead and 20 wounded.

Beirut Clashes Subside

NC072131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Clashes have subsided in the various areas that today witnessed a noticeable disturbance of security. In this connection, the Arab Deterrent Forces intervened and prevented the clashes that occurred this evening between two local organizations in the [western Beirut] quarters of Az-Zaydaniyah, Az-Zarif and 'Ayn al-Muraysah from expanding into other areas.

The clashes in As-Safra, 'Amshit and Hotel Dieu have also subsided following the cease-fire agreement that was reached this evening during the meeting between former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil.

This evening, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss held extensive contacts with security officials and the parties concerned, urging them to cease fire, to spare innocent blood.

Cease-Fire Agreement

NC072106 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A meeting was held tonight at Mar Antonios convent in Sodeco beginning at 1800 and continuing until 2030. The meeting was headed by former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, both of whom arrived in one car.

Following the meeting, former President Sham'un said: We discussed the situation Lebanon witnessed on this horrible day and ways of putting a drastic end to such incidents and of preventing their recurrence in the future. Moreover, there is total agreement between Shaykh Pierre and me. No matter what the circumstances are, this agreement prevails not only on the bipartite level but throughout Lebanon as well.

Asked about the measures that have been taken, former President Sham'un said: The immediate measures we have taken is to cease firing. Other measures will be studied at a meeting we will hold tomorrow, at which I hope we will achieve a decisive result.

Further Details

NC080630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The tense security situation resulting from the bloody clashes which took place in Beirut and other areas will be the focus of attention today with a view to putting an end to this painful tragedy. The presidential palace, the government house, and political circles in general will be involved in further consultations today after the scope of the clashes between two local organizations increased yesterday and covered Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Matn al-Shamali, Kasrawan, and Jubayl. As a result of these clashes, many people were killed and wounded. The clashes were accompanied by storming operations, occupation of offices, and destruction. These areas lived several hours of horror, and calls have intensified to deploy the army in these areas, just as was the case two days ago in Wadi Shuhrur, where stability now prevails.

Shots can still be heard in these areas and tension prevails. Efforts are being stepped up to put an end to this situation. Consultations are taking place between the officials responsible for the two local organizations to end the causes of tension. A decisive meeting is expected to be held today among the officials with a view to putting a final end to the clashes, especially after the resumption of the clashes in Al-Ashrafiyah, Karm az-Zaytun, As-Sayyar and Hotel Dieu areas this morning where the roads in the areas and those leading to them have been cut off. The Az-Zarif area in Beirut witnessed a state of tension since 2100 yesterday, but efforts have succeeded in returning the situation to normal.

BRIEFS

FINNISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--Prime Minister Dr Salih al-Huss this morning received the Finnish ambassador to Lebanon on a farewell call on the occasion of the ambassador's departure. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80 NC]

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--President Ilyas Sarkis today received the Czechoslovak ambassador to Lebanon on a farewell call on the occasion of the ambassador's departure from Lebanon. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80 NC]

TEXT OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LAW ON MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN080820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text of unnumbered law passed by the Syrian People's Assembly on 7 July 1980 imposing the death sentence on members of the Muslim Brotherhood organization]

[Text] Article One: Any member of the Muslim Brotherhood organization will be considered a criminal punishable by the death sentence.

Article Two: A. Any member of this organization will be exempted from the sentence mentioned in this law or any other law if he announces his withdrawal from this organization within 1 month of the date that this law comes into force.

B. The withdrawal announcement will be made in writing and will be submitted personally to the governor concerned or to the ambassador concerned for those who are outside the country when this law comes into force.

Article Three: The sentences on criminal acts perpetrated by a member of the Muslim Brotherhood organization in the service of the objectives of this organization will be commuted as follows if he turns himself over within 1 month, if he is inside the country, and within 2 months, if he is outside the country, on the date that this law becomes effective:

A. If the criminal act requires the death sentence or life imprisonment at hard labor or life imprisonment, the sentence will be a maximum of a 5-year imprisonment at hard labor.

B. If the criminal act constitutes one of the other crimes, the sentence will be 1-3 years imprisonment.

Article Four: Any member of this organization who turns himself over within 1 month, if he is inside the country, and within 2 months, if he is outside the country, from the date that this law comes into force will be pardoned for criminal acts perpetrated in the service of the objectives of the Muslim Brotherhood organization prior to the date that this law comes into force.

Article Five: Those who are currently under arrest or on trial will not benefit from the commutation and pardon contained in this law.

Article Six: This law will be published in the official gazette and will be implemented as of the date of its issuance.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET NAVAL DELEGATION

JN032159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received in his office this evening a delegation of Soviet naval officers currently on a visit to Syria. Admiral Gorshkov, chief of staff of the Soviet naval forces, headed the delegation. The meeting was attended by Mustafa Tayyarah, chief of staff of the Syrian naval forces, and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, Vladimir Yukhin. The visit aims at developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT, HOLDS MEETINGS

PLO Meeting

NC031725 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] met in Damascus today with Comrade Phan Hien, minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the meeting Abu al-Lutf received a special message from the Vietnamese president addressed to brother commander Abu 'Ammar.

Discussion during the meeting, which was also attended by PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, dealt with the current situation in the Arab area and in southeast Asia and with Palestinian-Vietnamese relations. Those participating held identical views on the need to strengthen the solidarity of the two peoples against imperialism and Zionism and their aggressive designs.

Press Conference

JN041310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries, held a press conference this morning at the conclusion of his 1-week visit to the country.

At the beginning of the conference, Phan Hien welcomed those present and stressed that his visit to Syria was successful and fruitful. He said: I had the honor of meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and other officials. We exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Arab area and in east Asia. Our viewpoints were identical. We also discussed the means to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Phan Hien underlined the fact that our two peoples are facing one vicious enemy led by U.S. imperialism, which always aims at dividing the peoples and controlling them. He reiterated that the people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stand with and support the Syrian and the Palestinian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

H said that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will continue to be unattainable unless the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories is achieved and the Palestinian people's usurped rights are fully regained, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil. At the conclusion of the press conference, Phan Hien wished the Syrian Arab people continuous success, progress and victory.

4 July Departure

JN041641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries, left Damascus this afternoon following a week-long visit to Syria during which he conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from the Vietnamese president. He also held talks with Syrian officials on strengthening and developing the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Phan Hien expressed his profound thanks for the hospitality accorded him during his visit to Syria. He said that both the Veitnamese people and the government highly commend Syria's stand of struggle, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, against imperialism and Zionism. Phan Hien wished the Syrian people success and prosperity.

ALGERIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION UNDERLINED

LD070805 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strength of Clarity"]

[Excerpts] At the opening meeting of the extraordinary [FLN] Central Committee session the president of the republic delivered a brief but eloquent speech that was highly significant and meaningful.

Perhaps one of the most important meanings and allusions was that the revolution has become so powerful and self-confident that it has reached a high degree of cohesion and clarity. The revolution declares with pride its adherence to the national charter as the ideology of the National Liberation Front and, according to this fundamental document, calls for the "need to select the strugglers who are ideologically and politically experienced and who soundly realize the interests of the socialist state and the party political line and defend it with enthusiasm and who also show devotion in discharging their duties to the point of making sacrifices for the sake of translating the revolution's ideals into tangible facts."

The party secretary general's speech also recalls several facts which we will summarize here in the hope that they would benefit those who have not to give up fishing in troubled waters, creating difficulties for the revolution and poisoning its atmosphere. These facts are:

That every measure adopted by the revolution is an indication of its strength and the line it is pursuing;

The political command places it total trust in our people's consciousness and ability to isolate the biased elements;

Rejection of the use of certain problems as a pretext and as an excuse in an overt attempt to denigrate the revolution's gains;

Rejection of all compromises and pressures in matters related to the interests of the country and the revolution;

The FLN, the vanguard of liberation and construction revolutions, is in control of matters and is fully aware of the maneuvers against the revolution and the country;

The revolution will not hesitate to use revolutionary violence to protect the nation's gains and the revolutionary march.

These facts and others constitute an important part of the political background on which the new phase is based, the phase whose first chapter is to fulfill the 5-year development plan as the basis for the achievement of the long-term economic and social objectives.

Therefore, there is no avoiding the purification of ranks if we wish our revolutionary march to continue effectively its historical task of building a genuine socialist society under the aegis of new Algeria.

LIBYA

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SECRETARIAT ISSUES STATEMENT

LD040852 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Thursday, The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress ended the meetings of its fourth regular session, held 1-3 July in Tripoli. The secretariat has issued a political statement, a number of resolutions and the draft charter of the pan-Arab Progressive Popular Front [Al-Jabhah al-Sha'biyah al-Qawmiyah al-Taqaddumiyah].

The political statement says that the Permanent Secretariat has reviewed political conditions in the Arab area and has noted developments in the political situation. The most important of these developments are the following:

The Camp David alliance, having failed to impose autonomous rule over our Arab Palestinian people in the occuppied territory, resorted to new offensive tactics, indicated by the following:

A. The continued racist colonization campaigns and the waging of a criminal terrorist campaign against the masses of the occupied territory and their national vanguards. The attempts on the lives of strugglers Bassam al-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, after the deportation of strugglers Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah and Shayh Rajab al-Tamimi, were the climax of the Zionist crime to force the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territory to accept false autonomous rule.

B. The escalation of military operations against Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon, within the framework of a continuous war of attrition.

C. The intensification of sabotage against Syria in an attempt to break up its domestic front and bring it to its knees.

D. The preparation for military aggression by the As-Sadat regime against the Jamahiriyah, with a view to paralyzing the pan-Arab support which the Jamahiriyah provides to the front of confrontation against the Zionist enemy.

The statement adds: The United States is exerting concerted efforts, directly and through Western Europe and Romania, to put forward alternative plans for the Camp David policy which do not conflict in essence with the aims of Camp David, with a view to drawing other Arab quarters into the capitulation talks.

The statement adds that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has noticed that some Arab countries and some responsible Arab officials have made serious statements which meet in practice with the American plan to transform Camp David from an Egyptian Camp David into an Arab Camp David.

The statement of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress asks the Baghdad summit member countries to abide by the resolutions providing for the boycott of the Egyptian regime and rejection of the Camp David policy, otherwise the Permanent Secretariat will expose to the eyes of the Arab masses the attitudes of the countries which have departed from the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The statement affirms that the ruling regime in Egypt is practicing a still graver policy, with a view to deepening Egypt's isolation from its Arab nation and to turning it into a base for American imperialism, either by granting it military bases and facilities, by taking joint stands with it or by joint action against the Iranian revolution or by threatening Ethiopia or by preparing for new aggression against the Jamahiriyah. At the same time it works for shattering the unity of the Egyptian Arab people by creating sectarian sedition and by suppression and by the promulgation of further suppressive laws and measures, the last of which were the law of shame and the law of suspicion, with a view to striking at the struggle by great Egyptian people.

The statement says that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, while calling on the Arab masses and their progressive and national forces to show greater vigilance and to exert greater struggle against the new offensive by the American-Zionist-reactionary alliance, notes with pride and appreciation the struggle of our Arab masses in all the arenas of our greater homeland.

The statement adds that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress greets the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people led by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people inside and outside the occupied territory--that struggle which constitutes a formidable wall in the face of the Camp David scheme. It also greets the struggle of the Lebanese Arab people led by their national movement--the Lebanese people who are steadfastly shouldering the cost of the pan-Arab battle on their soil and offering the blood of their martyrs and the blood of the martyrs of the Palestine revolution.

The Permanent Secretariat also greets the struggle of Egyptian Arab people led by t... national forces, foremost of which are the national progressive unionist grouping and the Egyptian National Front--that struggle which is broadening resistance to the regime of agent As-Sadat and which is asserting its pan-Arab character and its loyalty to the objectives of the pan-Arab liberation struggle.

The secretariat also greets the struggle of Arab revolutionaries and fighters in all the Arab countries--revolutionaries and fighters for democracy, the freeing of political and trade unionist prisoners and detainees.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress calls on the Arab masses to confront the enemy alliance with a practical mass program embodying the following points:

A. Observance of 23 July as a pan-Arab day of Arab wrath and peaceful march against the U.S. and Egyptian regime embassies abroad for the submission of notes of protest and denunciation.

B. Starting a popular boycott of American goods.

C. Launching a worldwide campaign against Zionist crimes against our Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territory and against southern Lebanon.

D. Bolstering the Palestinian revolution militarily and materially and opening the borders before them to face the enemy, as well as bolstering the steadfastness of the masses of the occupied territory.

E. Bolstering Syria's steadfastness and showing solidarity with it against the plots and sabotage, exposing the saboteurs and paralyzing those Arab quarters which feed the plots against Syria.

F. Implementing the world program of solidarity with the Lebanese Arab people and their national movement.

G. Bolstering and supporting the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the assertion of solidarity with the national regime in Algeria against the Moroccan provocations and imperialist plots, and also with the PDRY against American and reactionary pressures and threats.

H. Expressing solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against aggression by the As-Sadat regime and transforming the battle from one by the Jamahiriyah against the agent As-Sadat regime into one of pan-Arab comprehensive battle, and asking the Arab League, the international organizations, the OAU, the nonalignment countries and the Islamic Conference to shoulder their responsibilities.

I. The struggle for securing political and trade unionist freedom and also securing the release of Arab strugglers in Arab prisoners and detention camps.

J. Bolstering and supporting the Saharan people's struggle, led by Polisario, against the war of annihilation waged by the royalist Moroccan regime, and also the Eritrean people's struggle for self-determination within the framework of the unity of the African Horn against reaction and imperialism.

K. Bolstering the Arab people's struggle in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab Gulf against imperialism and reaction and for complete independence and democracy and the enjoyment of natural wealth, and the liquidation of imperialist military bases and alliances.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress condemns the American-Qabus agreement which turned Oman into an American base threatening the Arab nation and the neighboring peoples. It asks the Arab countries to secure the expulsion of the Qabus regime from the Arab League and the cancellation of its membership because in its national and pan-Arab betrayal, it does not differ from that of the As-Sadat regime. It also calls on them to increase support for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman so that it may topple the traitorous regime.

L. Bolstering the alliance with the world liberation movement and democratic forces in Western Europe, the United States and the socialist bloc led by the USSR.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA: SDAR MEMBERSHIP CONFLICTS WITH OAU CHARTER

LD070833 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 21

[EFE journalist Antonio Castillo 20 June interview in Rabat with Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta: "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's (SDAR) OAU Membership Would Conflict with OAU Charter"]

[Excerpt] Rabat, 20 June--[Question] First, Mr Minister, what is the Moroccan Government's reaction to the SDAR's possible OAU membership?

[Answer] All that Morocco asks is that the OAU take no decisions that conflict with its charter. Morocco will try to explain the terms of the charter, which establishes the criteria for membership--namely, the existence of an independent and sovereign state--and the definition of this given by international law is well known: the existence of a territory, a population and a government.

Everyone knows that none of these criteria is satisfied in the case of what has been called the SDAR. Therefore, the Moroccan Government's reaction will be, first, to explain the terms of the charter and, second, to try to insure that these terms are observed. And, of course, if observance of the charter is not maintained, it is not worth continuing.

Two-Thirds Majority

[Question] Circles close to your ministry have said that this membership application conflicts with the OAU Charter, but what exactly does this charter say about incorporating new members, and which article covers and governs membership?

[Answer] In the case in question and ad hoc committee has been formed within the OAU, which will present is recommendations to an extraordinary summit. This decision was taken in 1976 in Mauritius, confirmed in 1977 in Libreville and ratified again in Khartoum in 1978. This was always at summit level. Therefore, if any body has to pronounce, it must be at this summit level.

Article 25 of the regulations issued by the conference of heads of state and government states that a two-thirds majority must be obtained for any negotiations or decision. Only in straightforward cases and where all the aforementioned conditions are met can membership be approved by a simple majority in the council of ministers, but in the case we are discussing there can be no doubt that the decision must be taken by a two-thirds majority. This is required by simple observance of the charter which Morocco, as a founding country, is demanding.

[Question] Is it possible that the OAU will agree to recognize the SDAR in any way?

[Answer] I do not want there to be any confusion on this point. The OAU can neither recognize nor fail to recognize. Recognition is a sovereign and political action by a state, while the OAU limits itself to accepting membership of a state when that state satisfies the conditions laid down in the charter.

[Question] But if, despite everything, the OAU did recognize the SDAR, what would be the Moroccan Government's reaction?

[Answer] If the OAU does accept its membership it will be offending against the principles of the charter, and if this happened Morocco would make the appropriate decision on measures, within the context of previous statements made by his majesty the king. But I will add that, if the OAU took such a decision, it would constitute a dangerous precedent that in the future could be applied to other cases with subversive motives.

UN Attitude

[Question] To what extent could the OAU's decision affect the UN stance in its debate on the issue this fall?

[Answer] I hope that the United Nations will take into account the decisions taken in 1975, when the Security Council pressed for the opening of internationally binding negotiations following the 14 November 1975 Madrid agreement. I must explain that this agreement's effect was limited in time from 14 November, when it was signed, to 28 February 1976, the date of its execution. Once the agreement had been executed, it became fully effective and was observed by all the signatories, thus bringing to an end a situation which upset peace and the international situation. And all this was achieved strictly within the framework of observance of Article 33 of the UN Charter.

[Question] Every time that you visit an Arab country and every time a top Arab or African figure visits Morocco, people in Morocco talk about mediation. This happened with President Senghor of Senegal, with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and most recently with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Is there any basis for such speculations? Are there any such mediation moves under way?

[Answer] Morocco is primarily a country seeking a peaceful solution through negotiation and will never be an aggressive country. A tense situation has obviously been artificially created in the region, but through no fault of Morocco's. On the contrary, Morocco has been attacked and, this being the case, it is obliged to defend itself like any other country.

To reduce or eliminate this tension and to create a climate of cooperation, Morocco has always responded favorably and positively to all attempts to establish a dialogue between Morocco and Algeria, to achieve Maghreb unity and to create the preconditions for development and understanding among the Maghreb countries.

In this regard, Morocco has said "yes" to these attempts made in good faith to avoid an armed conflict, which have been carried out by friendly countries such as Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and also other African countries.

Unfortunately, we have had no reply from the other side. I would also add that on our own initiative Morocco has, via our king, urged the OAU to convene a conference of all countries bordering the Sahara with a view to resolving the problems affecting the region and other countries such as Mali and Nigeria. We are motivated by a better comprehension and the desire for good understanding.

Relations With Algeria

[Question] On the one hand Morocco categorically insists that it will not withdraw from the Sahara, while on the other hand Algeria upholds the principle of the Saharan people's right to self-determination. What kind of reconciliation can there be between such divergent stances?

[Answer] I believe that the problem exists on another level. Morocco is consolidating its territorial integrity on the basis of observance of the accords I have already mentioned and after verifying the expression of the will of the peoples concerned, since self-determination is primarily the liberation of a territory or a colonial country either by reintegrating it with its mother country or in other ways. But you must not forget that on 26 February 1976 the Saharan local assembly, that is the Jama'ah, expressed very clearly its desire for reintegration with Morocco. Since then other consultations have been carried out within the municipalities and communities, the professional chambers of commerce, agriculture and labor and last, and above all, through the adherence to central authority--very important in Muslim law.

If the Algerian leaders refuse to accept these principles, which are fundamental, we can only lament the fact. Be that as it may, the Moroccan people, as you yourself will have been able to observe, are unanimously determined to defend their rights and to stand up to any attack that violates their will.

A year before Spain abandoned the territory as an administrative power, it presented an official document which is still kept in the official UN archives and which attributes a population of rather more than 73,000 inhabitants to the Sahara. I can solemnly and officially declare that over 90 percent of this population are not in the region, and there is no better proof than this of the expression of that people's will.

[Question] There have been rumors that the root of this entire dispute is Algeria's desire to secure an exit to the Atlantic, and it has also been said that Morocco would agree to this as long as the Soviet Union did not lurk in Algeria's shadow. Is there any truth in this?

[Answer] Of course there are many rumors, but let us see: If Algeria needs an exit to the Atlantic to export its resources or to develop some of its regions, this could not happen with prejudice to Morocco's territorial integrity but could take place by agreement with Morocco. Morocco has always expressed its desire to build the Maghreb and to open up all the doors to the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and wherever they are needed, as long as this is within the framework of cooperation rather than imposition. And, of course, it is true that we do not like Soviet weapons being used to arm gangs which attack our country and against which we defend ourselves.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR'S ABDUL AZIZ CLAIMS OAU MEMBERSHIP

AB071307 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 7 July (AFP)--Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz, chairman of the Command Council of the Revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) and secretary general of the Polisario Front, affirmed on Monday that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has become the 51st member state of the Organization of African Unity.

This statement follows that of the Mr Mahmoud Abdel Fettah, the Polisario Front's representative in Europe, who said on Saturday that the results of the 17th OAU summit constitute an important step in the just struggle of the Saharan people against Moroccan aggression.

According to Mr Abdul Aziz's statement, which was sent to Paris, the SDAR was admitted after the majority required in accordance with the pan-African organization's charter replied favorably to our government's application for the country's admission into the Organization of African Unity.

Africa has given Morocco a 3-month deadline for it to sit at the negotiating table with the SDAR, revealed the secretary general of the Polisario Front, who feels that this is a great victory for the Saharan people. The admission of the SDAR, Mr Abdul Aziz underlines, is not linked to the holding of any type of summit but rather to an administration procedure which can be stated with the presentation of an application at any time.

SAHARAN ARMY DESTROYS SHIP, CAPTURES CREW

LD072228 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Western Sahara--A Moroccan-South Korean ship has been destroyed and its crew captured by the Saharan People's Liberation Army. The 21 seamen of various nationalities onboard were taken prisoner by the Saharan fighters on 2 July as they were violating Saharan territorial waters with their craft. In this connection, the Saharan Ministry of Information points out that the Saharan government has made repeated appeals to foreign fleets and interests to avoid the war zone in question.

MINISTERS DISCUSS AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS, JERUSALEM BILL

Foreign Minister Shamir

TA071200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Jerusalem symposium is sponsored by the Hebrew University Davis Institute and it was opened with the question of the link between international detente and Israeli foreign policy problems. The symposium was opened by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our correspondent David Vitsum reports on the foreign minister's remarks. [begin recording]

[Vitsum] The foreign minister surveyed Israeli's foreign relations. Except for the United States, whose contribution to peace and security in the region he lauded, Minister Shamir did not have encouraging remarks to make. Shamir talked about the Soviet Union, who turned away from support of the foundation of the State of Israel to support instability in the Middle East and the entire world. He also expressed disappointment with the Soviet Union's allies who followed it and severed their relations with Israel after the 6-day war.

Another blow followed this disappointment: The severance of relations between Israel and the African countries after the great efforts made by Israel since the 50's in developing ties with the black continent. The slap in the face we received from most African countries when relations were severed in 1973 is still reverberating in our ears, Shamir says. There is indeed no room for moral principles or gratitude in international relations, but it should be mentioned that Egypt has to date been a party to this painful process.

[Shamir--in English] Egypt until today ostensibly continues to be active in encouraging the continued break between Israel and Africa.

[Vitsum] The foreign minister emphasized Egypt's role in the severance of relations between Israel and Africa after the Yom Kippur war and its present role in this continued breach.

On another issue Shamir said that the international conflict between the superpowers affects, and is directly affected by, the Middle East conflict. Shamir here claims that the Palestinian problem is not the core and heart of the conflict as many believe. Instability of the Middle Eastern regimes, internal disputes such as in Syria, Lebanon and Iran, or bilateral disputes such as those between Libya and Egypt, the two parts of Yemen and conflicting nationalistic and religious trends--all this will not be solved with the resolution of the Palestinian problem. Even if the Arab extremists attain their foremost wish, the destruction of the State of Israel, then too the problems, including the important oil one, will not be solved.

Shamir also said that the PLO cannot be a party to any negotiations. This is a subversive organization whose existence is fully dependent on continued conflict in the region. However, despite its harrassment, the PLO cannot start a real war and it is therefore not an element that should be appeased at all costs. The UN Organization has yielded to blackmail, based mainly on power, that should not exist in international relations. Therefore, tolerance and wisdom should be exercised with the understanding that regional problems cannot be solved overnight.

At the end of his remarks, Shamir warned he hoped that nobody would compel us into desperate actions. Problems should be approached with the awareness that the regional conflict is a matter of existence as far as Israel is concerned and not merely another foreign policy problem as it is for the rest of the world. Problems that take a long time to solve cannot be unduly hurried. [end recording]

Interior Minister Burg

TA080723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Interview With Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg by Jerusalem radio New York correspondent Dan Shilon at the Israeli consulate in New York following Burg's 7 July news conference--recorded]

[Text] [Burg] After the conversation on Wednesday between General 'Ali--who is now the foreign minister and the chairman of the ministerial committee on autonomy affairs on the Egyptian side--and Cairo, on Thursday afternoon we set the timetable [for the resumption of the autonomy talks] together. Therefore, I cannot conceive of something that has received the final approval from President as-Sadat himself being canceled 3 days later.

[Question] Mr Minister, at the news conference you held at the end of the Washington talks last week, you said that one can talk about Jerusalem, but not negotiate. There were people in the United States who interpreted this as constituting a precondition, while we were saying that we are coming to the talks without preconditions.

[Answer] Forgive me. I am of the opinion that the expression "preconditions" applies when you demand something that does not exist. I know that Jerusalem for more than 3,000 years has been one city. We are there and anyone who says we have no right to it is trying to present preconditions. It is not I, the one sitting here, who is setting preconditions.

Justice Minister Tamir

TA071902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] Next week the negotiations on the implementation of the autonomy will resume in the form of a legal committee which will meet in Cairo. Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir will head the Israeli delegation, Egypt will be represented by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and on behalf of the United States, State Department Legal Adviser Herbert Hansell will come.

In the last few weeks preparatory work has been carried out in Jerusalem on the Cairo deliberations. A group of jurists has worked out the position papers which will be represented in the course of the negotiations. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer details the Israeli positions regarding the legal aspects of the autonomy. [begin recording]

[Schiffer] It depends--this is how the justice minister replies to the question about who will judge an Israeli who commits a traffic violation in the center of Nabulus after autonomy is established. Shmu'el Tamir refused to go into details, but a group of jurists from the various government ministries have prepared answers to the problems that will arise. Position papers will be exchanged on the major issues that will arise once the talks are resumed and they will include the best arguments.

The jurists' job is to provide a reasonable and valid expression of the political trend which is represented at the negotiations, the justice minister said. The purpose of this trend is to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state in the territories upon the establishment of autonomy. In the talks Israel will again demand that it be determined that the self-governing institutions be given authority by the military government, which rather than being abolished, will withdraw from population centers.

[Tamir] The Israeli starting point is, as agreed upon at Camp David, that autonomy derives its authority and status from free Israeli initiative and will. The entire plan has been conceived by Israel, by the Israeli Government, which grants autonomy to the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. This autonomy will exist by virtue of this Israeli decision, made with good will, in agreement with the Egyptians and with the participation of the United States. In the long run, I hope, also with the consent of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, and even with Jordan.

[Schiffer] Egypt has strong objections to this position. The self-governing bodies derive their authority, in Egypt's opinion, from the treaty which will be signed. Moreover, Egypt proposes that, within the framework of the self-governing institutions, a legislative committee be established which will be able to make regulations and pass laws. The jurists on the Israeli team, too, did not overlook the fact that every municipal body must issue regulations to fulfill its job.

[Tamir] At the same time, there is certainly no way but to grant certain authority to every administrative body to issue regulations. The criterion for this classification is basically substantive, not merely a question of a name or a definition.

This subject you are asking about is linked with the source of authority because if the source of authority--as we have proposed--is the military government, then this source's authority also encompasses the power to legislate. This is one of the reasons why we insist that the source of authority be the military government. The moment you grant the inhabitants basic legislative powers, their council--the legislative council--in fact becomes the source of authority, and this constitutes the seeds of a state. This is one of the major bones of contention.

[Schiffer] Basically, Israel wants to leave the legal situation in the territories the way it is today: Jordanian law will apply in the autonomous territory and new regulations will be issued in coordination with Israeli legislative coordinating body. The self-administering authorities will maintain close contact with Israel and Jordan. The committee devoted a large chapter to the status of the Israeli settlers in the autonomous regions. Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir is well aware of the explosives lurking behind this question.

[Tamir] There is no doubt in my mind that the view of our partners toward the negotiations is a sore point. As far as we are concerned, this is a point, or a position, which is elementary, self-explanatory. I think this is one of those issues which for the moment seems to be very controversial. I believe it is one of those issues which, with good will, will be one of the easiest to solve.

[Schiffer] Egypt's position on this subject is that, in principle, the settlements should be removed. However, in the interim period while self-administration is being established, the settlers will be subordinate to the autonomous judicial bodies. The Israeli positions formulated with respect to the legal questions toward the resumption of the negotiations will probably be rejected by the Egyptians out of hand; they will probably not be completely accepted by the United States either. The justice minister is not impressed by this fact, and passes the buck to the Egyptian side.

[Tamir] The fact is, and I say this as one who has been a participant in these talks from their first day, that the Egyptian positions have not changed an iota from the first day we met. In part, they have even become more intransigent. I must admit that I envision that my friends from the Israeli or other media, after every meeting, every day when we meet with the Egyptians and with the United States, will ask: Well, has anything been achieved?

If things really would have advanced after each meeting or a series of meetings, it would have only one interpretation in view of the unwavering Egyptian stand: A continual Israeli withdrawal and an erosion [kirsum, sahaf]. You know, if we had advanced, through all those long months of this past year we would stand today somewhere near Jaffa, with our backs to the sea, because we have not yet seen any change on the part of the Egyptians. [end recording]

EGYPT SEEN OBSTRUCTING RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH AFRICA

TA071917 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Egypt thinks that a politically isolated Israel will be a better partner in negotiations. This is how people in the Israeli Foreign Ministry explain Cairo's motives for foiling the resumption of Israeli-African relations. Here is our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi: [Begin recording]

The Foreign Ministry has long been aware of Egypt's actions in foiling the resumption of relations between Africa and Israel. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali openly tells African leaders that it is premature to renew relations with Jerusalem and that the African states should not be too hasty in doing so and they certainly must not imitate Egypt.

This is viewed with considerable gravity in Jerusalem. Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] even if Egypt does not encourage the resumption of these relations, it should not interfere with their resumption, but the Israeli appeals have not been successful so far.

Political sources in Jerusalem explain the Egyptian moves as part of Cairo's tactics in its relations with Jerusalem. A politically isolated Israel is a more convenient partner to negotiations, it strives to strengthen its relations with Egypt as its sole ally in Africa, and its dependence on Egypt as the exclusive mediator between Israel and the Black Africa countries is increasing. Thus the Israeli positions in the negotiations are also softened.

It is against this background of Israel's awareness of the Egyptian intentions that the foreign minister's statement today can be understood. The publicizing of this painful issue, kept a confidential secret to this day, indicates that Israel has reached the limit and that Israel was profundly hurt by the Egyptian attitude. The Foreign Ministry would have accepted with understanding an Egyptian abstention from involvement in this issue. Any action on behalf of Israel would have been detrimental to Egypt's struggle with Libya and Algeria over influence in Africa. However, to stand in the way, is another affair which is much more serious, people in the Foreign Ministry say. [end recording]

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES REPORTED AT AMMAN ARAB SUMMIT

TA080611 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In Amman serious difference of opinion have surfaced between the Arab foreign and finance ministers who are meeting in Amman. King Husayn summoned the heads of the delegations an hour ago in an attempt to lessen the gaps regarding political issues, the extent of the aid to be granted to the confrontation states and additional punitive measures against Egypt. Here is a report by our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari: [begin recording]

This evening, a news conference was convened after reporters protested the fact that they were not allowed to cover the deliberations at the Holiday Inn. Differences of opinion ruled out the possibility of continuing the ministers' plenary session and noisy arguments erupted between the participants in the corridors.

At one point, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam threatened to slam the doors shut. The Libyan and PLO representatives promised to join them. The reason for this was the anger of the rejectionist representatives with the trend, led by Iraq and Saudi Arabia, to focus on financial aid issues and evade political disputes. Khaddam's pressure helped and today, almost unwillingly, the conference has diverted its attention to increased sanctions against Egypt. The Jordanian airline will stop its flights to Cairo. Deposits in Egyptian banks will be removed and the closure of the remaining [Jordanian] representations there is contemplated.

Even if further harsh measures against As-Sadat are approved, it is doubtful that they will be fully carried out. Egypt's loss will be primarily in its exclusion from the plan to slowly taking shape on paper to establish a development fund at whose disposal are vast sums of money through which the underdeveloped countries would enjoy a small share of the oil revenues. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT FAVORING GENERAL ELECTRIC LAVI AIRCRAFT ENGINE

TA080541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Two large U.S. companies have been trying to persuade Israel to buy the engine for the Lavi aircraft from them. They are General Electric and Pratt and Whitney. Our correspondent Yosi Melman has learned that even though there is still no official decision, the inclination is to buy the engine from General Electric, if and when a decision is made on its [Lavi] production. However, Pratt and Whitney has also been trying to get the bid and has even informed the industry, commerce and tourism minister that if Israel buys the engine from it, the company will be prepared to buy goods and products worth tens of millions of dollars from Israel in return.

U.S. AIR FORCE USING EGYPTIAN BASE CLOSER TO GULF

TA041241 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The U.S. Air Force is building various installations at the Egyptian Kina Air Base in upper Egypt. It is transferring rather large quantities of equipment by air to that air base. It appears that the U.S. Air Force wants to have a stronger hold there.

At present, the Americans enjoy the services of two Egyptian Air Force bases, Cairo West and Kina. Cairo West had served the Soviets and is now serving as an Egyptian Air Force cargo aircraft base.

The Kina Air Base, near Luxor, was probably selected because it is isolated and yet within range of the Persian Gulf without need for midair refueling. It looks as if the Americans want to establish some sort of regional base at Kina, it is known that Strategic Air Command aircraft as well as the Military Airlift Command have been carrying out regular familiarization flights in the region. Various installations have been built there and a lot of equipment has been shipped there.

UNREST REPORTED AMONG RUSSIAN-TRAINED EGYPTIAN OFFICERS

TA060805 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jul 80 p 1

[By Jonathan Wright]

[Text] Cairo--A dozen middle-ranking Egyptian officers face disciplinary action for protesting over alleged discrimination against Russian-trained officers in favour of those trained on newly acquired American equipment.

Well-informed sources said the protest took the form of a letter to Defense Minister Ahmad Badawi and was one of the reasons why President Anwar as-Sadat flew back to Cairo from Alexandria early last week. As-Sadat was then officially reported to have returned here to visit the ailing shah of Iran.

The sources did not name the officers or say which branch of the armed forces they were serving in. They said the officers felt promotions came through quicker for their American-trained colleagues, who also received larger allowances. The officers feared the political implications of their Russian education were now proving a professional disadvantage, the sources said.

The Egyptian Armed Forces, and especially the air force, are currently going through a period of rapid adjustment as new American military hardware begins to take the place of older Russian arms.

Another cause for dissatisfaction among all officers is that the number of places available on training courses in the U.S. is strictly limited. The Americans prefer to train an elite which can then train Egyptians in Egypt. The Soviet Union was more generous in its treatment of foreign cadets, accepting them in large numbers and paying most of their expenses.

A Kuwaiti newspaper last week claimed that a number of officers would stand trial for planning a coup against as-Sadat, but the report was dismissed here as unfounded.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS CARTER WARNING ON JERUSALEM BILL

TA080728 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[By Yo'el Marcus]

[Excerpt] Washington, 7 Jul--Last week President Carter warned Israel that if the Knesset endorses the Jerusalem bill it would have far-reaching consequences. This has been learned by informed sources.

The president wanted to let Begin know that he thinks the continued legislative process in the Knesset would put an end to Egypt's participation in the autonomy talks and this, in turn, would open the door for a European initiative, resulting in a serious deterioration in the Middle East.

During last week's talks, Carter emphasized that progress in the talks is essential to him personally as well as to the United States.

It is not clear if during the Burg-Carter conversation Burg promised that the Knesset would not approve the bill. It is known that on the issue of the settlements, Burg reiterated the prime minister's pledge that no settlements would be established beyond the 10 that are planned.

Begin's Office Denies Warning

TA080728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister's office in Jerusalem strongly denies the report published this morning that President Carter had warned Israel of far-reaching consequences should the Knesset approve the Jerusalem bill. The report on such a U.S. threat is totally unfounded, the prime minister's office says.

DISCUSSION OF JERUSALEM BILL TENTATIVELY SET

TA072007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Jerusalem bill initiated by Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen was submitted to the Knesset agenda today. The bill passed the first reading in the Knesset, after having been debated in the Law, Constitution and Justice Committee. Our Knesset correspondent reports that the bill will probably be discussed at the Knesset plenum next week and will encounter the opposition of a few Alignment Knesset members, who will vote against it.

Knesset Member on Bill Discussion

TA071731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Berman said that the bill on the status of Jerusalem will be brought for the first reading by the Knesset plenum at the date to be set in the usual order of debate on bills and on motions for the agenda. He was speaking to MK Ge'ula Kohen, the initiator of the bill, and to other Likud Knesset members who demanded an early debate on the issue.

Egypt To Demand Shelving of Bill

TA021351 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[By U.S. correspondent Razi Gutterman]

[Excerpt] Egypt will apparently demand that Israel shelve any Knesset legislation regarding the status of Jerusalem as a condition for resuming the negotiations on the autonomy. This was stated to the MA'ARIV correspondent last night by a member of the Egyptian delegation to the talks between Israel, Egypt and the United States opening in Washington today.

The purpose of the talks is to resume the negotiations on autonomy. The talks will be highlighted by President Carter's personal intervention in the negotiating process. Today the president will receive the representatives of the countries to the talks--Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz--at the White House. The president will presumably tell his guests that a rapid resumption of the negotiations is essential for achieving a settlement in the Middle East.

It has been learned that on the eve of the resumption of the talks the United States worked out a new formula which will serve as a basis for the talks. The formula was consolidated by Ambassador Linowitz. It will enable both parties to maintain their bargaining positions on the issue of Jerusalem and, at the same time, to make progress on other subjects. The United States hopes that agreement will be reached on the processes outlined in Linowitz' formula.

Last night Dr Yosef Burg conferred with Ambassador Linowitz. Burg reiterated that Israel would pay any price for resuming the talks which had been suspended by Egypt. Linowitz might have presented the new U.S. formula to Burg.

Linowitz and Burg met at the Madison Hotel where the talks will open today. The two men held a tete-a-tete talk for about 1 and 1/2 hours. Among other things, they also raised the question of Jerusalem and the settlements.

It has been learned that Burg levelled sharp criticism at the United States for not casting a veto on the [Security Council] resolution on Jerusalem which contradicts the Camp David accords. The interior minister said that Israel was ready to resume the talks without any preconditions and to explain its positions concerning the nature of the talks in the future.

BEGIN'S OFFICE TO MOVE TO EAST JERUSALEM IN 'FEW MONTHS'

TA031055 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 3 Jul 80 p 3

[By Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] In a few months Prime Minister Menahem Begin's office will move into the government compound that has been under construction for the last 6 years [in East Jerusalem]. The compound is on the site of what used to be called the Shaykh (Jara) hills. The entire compound will cover an area of 46,500 meters. The Jerusalem municipal council approved a 25 percent expansion of the area several weeks ago (plans previously called for 35,000 meters).

All the offices of ministers without portfolio and deputy ministers will be moved together with the prime minister's office. The office of the adviser on Arab affairs and that of the director general of the prime minister's office will also be moved to Shaykh. In fact, only the following units, which are not directly connected with the prime minister's office, will remain where they are: the central bureau of statistics, the state archives and the government press office (which will remain in Bet Agron). The Cabinet sessions will be held in the new building.

According to the information provided by sources from the prime minister's office, the plan to transfer the office to East Jerusalem recently became closer to reality when, on the instructions of the director general of the office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, plans were devised to transfer the office to East Jerusalem as rapidly as possible.

Preparations for Move Continue

TA071019 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jul 80 p 1

[By Jerusalem correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Work continues in the government building behind the police headquarters in the [East Jerusalem] quarter of Shaykh al-Jarrah. The building had been allocated to the Housing Ministry. It is now being altered to serve its new tenants, the prime minister's bureau and the prime minister's office.

In the last few days, workers also continued to tear down walls and to convert the rooms which would house the prime minister's personal bureau, the Cabinet's meeting hall, and so on.

It has been learned that no practical steps will be taken to transfer Begin's bureau so long as he has not recovered from his illness. Mr Begin visited the site 10 days ago during a tour of the police headquarters.

The building was designed to accommodate 500 employees who were supposed to move from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem within the framework of the plan to transfer government offices to Jerusalem. [Only a few] dozen people are employed at the prime minister's office. Therefore, it is assumed that many rooms will remain vacant. Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz has recently informed the interior minister that the plan to transfer the offices to Jerusalem was unfeasible, citing among other reasons economic limitations and likely difficult disputes with workers' committees.

COVERAGE OF 17TH OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN SIERRA LEONE

Committee on Horn Dispute

AB032152 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari today in Freetown, Sierra Leone presided over a meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. Other members of the committee are Tanzania, Mali and Guinea. The recommendations of the panel are expected to come up for consideration by the African leaders.

Report on Mugabe Address

AB030655 AFP in English 0420 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Freetown, July 3 (AFP)--A highly-charged debate over whether Africa should recognise the nationalist guerrillas fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara is expected to reach a climax at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit here today.

The issue provoked a violent clash Wednesday between Morocco and Mozambique's president, Samora Machel. Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made use of his prestige as the continent's newest leader to make a strong call for the Polisario guerrillas to be recognised.

The guerrilla's request for membership of the OAU is now backed by 24 countries, two short of the number of votes (a simple majority of the OAU's 50 member-states) required for admission.

The civil war in Chad, where France and Libya stand accused of interference by respective sides, is also likely to cause friction today between the 20-odd heads of state and government attending the summit.

Mr Mugabe, the ex-guerrilla fighter, was received enthusiastically as he walked to the podium of an OAU summit for the first time as Zimbabwe's leader. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Zimbabwe's freedom had increased pressure on South Africa to change its policies, he said. Yet the authorities there will not heed the warning nor accept the bitter experience the Rhodesian whites have gone through. South Africa seemed intent on a process marked with blood, he said.

Mr. Mugabe criticised South African sabotage and attacks aimed at destabilising and destroying the economies of its black neighbours. But he noted that some 5,000 Zimbabweans had signed up to fight Namibia, Angola and South Africa itself.

Warning the OAU against pious resolutions and lip service to Southern Africa's freedom, he called on the summit to draft a definite, concrete programme of supportive action to bring the liberation of Namibia and South Africa closer.

He urged the OAU to consider emergency aid for the guerrillas in Namibia in case the United Nations plan for the territory's independence failed. Increased aid should also go to South Africa's two main African nationalist movements, the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, he said.

Mr. Mugabe said Zimbabwe has no qualms about recognising the Polisario guerrillas fighting Moroccan occupation of the former Spanish Sahara, where he said colonialism had given way to the territorial aggrandisement of a neighbouring brother.

Our brother King Hassan (of Morocco) is the last man to be tutored in the laws or commandments of Allah, he said. But while Islamic practice might permit a man to have up to four wives, it certainly prohibits you from taking someone elses. Nor can you rightly seize another man's camel or piece of land, he told the conference.

After the last of the general policy speeches, by Mauritius, this morning, the conference will hear the report of the five-nation committee of wise men set up last year to find a solution to the Saharan conflict. Its interim chairman, Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, has said that the committee will propose new procedures to try to break the deadlock.

It has already called for a referendum on self-determination to be held in Western Sahara, which Morocco has rejected.

Polisario Secretary-General Mohamed Abdul Aziz arrived here Wednesday night and was received by the new OAU chairman, Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens, whose government recognizes the guerrilla's proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The three-month-old civil war in Chad will also be taken up today. The leader of one of the two sides in the fighting, President Goukouni Oueddei, arrived here in person Wednesday; his rival, former Defense Minister Hissein Habre, will also be represented. The conference will consider proposals to make a new attempt to set up a pan-African peace force to end the fighting and to make an appeal for financial support for the project to the United Nations.

With Chad in mind, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali made a violent attack on Libya Wednesday accusing it of exporting subversion for its own sake.

Speaking in a closed session, he told the Libyans: You will not convince us that your visions and hallucinations and your crude ideologies have the slightest chance of being accepted by any African country...despite the lure of your petro-dollars. Africa is ashamed of your adventures and misadventures, he said. You are humiliating and dishonoring all of us by appealing to mercenaries from all over the world. Mr Ghali won lengthy applause for his speech.

Earlier Libyan Foreign Minister Abd al-Salam at-Turayki had strongly attacked France for allegedly trying to return to Chad under the flag of the United Nations with the aim of exploiting Arab resources on African territory.

Mr at-Turayki said Libya favored Afro-Arab cooperation, but Egypt had to be excluded. An Egyptian presence is the same as an Israeli presence, he said.

Other delegates Wednesday called on Africa to make 1980 the year of Namibian independence as sharp criticism and anger continued to be expressed about South Africa's latest invasion of Angola and Pretoria's refusal to cooperate with the UN plan for Namibian independence.

Report on Limann Address

AB031404 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Limann has reaffirmed Ghana's readiness to support all measures designed to insure Africa's total political independence, stability and economic development. Addressing the OAU summit in Freetown, he paid glowing tribute to the people of Zimbabwe for achieving independence over colonialism. Dr Limann said the campaigns against apartheid in South Africa should be stopped up, including those in the international forum to expose the evils of apartheid and the support given to the racist regime by her collaborators who profess the defense of Africa as well.

President Limann asked Morocco to reconsider its stand on Western Sahara. On the Middle East, President Limann said Ghana does not accept the principle of acquisition of land by force and asked Israel to pull out from occupied Arab lands. According to our correspondent in Freetown, Dr Limann also spoke about the situation in Chad.

Summit Ends

LD042046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 17th conference of the OAU heads of states ended its work in Freetown this evening. The conference approved the recommendations of the 35th session of the OAU Ministerial Conference. It has been decided to hold the 18th conference of the OAU heads of states next year in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital.

As regards the tension in northwest Africa, the African leaders approved a draft resolution put forward by Nigeria providing for the extension of the term of the committee of wisemen and for keeping the issue within its jurisdiction.

In Rabat, sources close to the Moroccan Information Ministry have commented on the compromise solution reached by the African leaders. They affirmed that Morocco, founding member of the OAU, cannot but express its pleasure that the OAU has not adopted a resolution that would have led to its withdrawal.

The same sources pointed out that Morocco, while expressing its full readiness to work for the restoration of peace in the area, affirms its reservation against the appointment of any head of state which has recognized the so-called Saharan Republic as head of the committee of wisemen.

The same sources also pointed out that it is illogical to expect the president of Sierra Leone to be fair and honest, should he assume the chairmanship of the committee of wisemen, since only few days prior to the OAU meeting in the capital of his country, he recognized the so-called Saharan Republic.

BURUNDI

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUJUMBURA

AB071023 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bujumbura, Burundi, July 7 (AFP)--A five-member delegation from the ruling Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduz [CCM] Party arrived here yesterday for a visit of several days to Burundi, the BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY said. The delegation, led by CCM National Executive Committee member Ndugu Hosea Majumbu was invited to this landlocked central African republic by the ruling Uprona [National Unity and Progress] Party.

ETHIOPIA

USSR'S GORSHKOV DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ADDIS ABABA

LD071902 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80 EA

[Text] A six-man delegation led by Comrade Adm Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and deputy defense minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a working visit.

The Soviet delegation was given a comradely welcome at Bole International Airport by Comrade Brig Gen Haile Giorgis Habte Mariam, deputy defense minister and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], Comrade Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu, commander of the socialist Ethiopian Navy and alternate member of the COPWE Central Committee; other senior military officers and the Soviet ambassador to Ethiopia.

Speaking at the welcoming ceremony at Addis Ababa airport, Admiral Gorshkov said that the Soviet people place a high value on relations between Ethiopia and the USSR. He said the Soviet Army and Navy admired the victories of the Ethiopian Armed Forces against aggressors and reactionaries over the past 6 years of the revolution. Concluding his speech, the comrade admiral expressed his strong belief that relations between the two countries would be further strengthened and thanked the Government of Ethiopia for enabling him to visit Ethiopia and for the warm welcome he had received.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON OAU SUMMIT

LD071532 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 7 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has stated that the 17th summit meeting of African leaders, held in Freetown, has been successful because of the efforts and cooperation shown by progressive and peace-loving African countries.

Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia and member of the Central Committee of the Committee to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], said this today in a statement he gave at Bole International Airport on his return from the 17th OAU summit, where he led the seven-member Ethiopian delegation.

In his statement, Comrade Dr Feleke said that socialist Ethiopia had made a great contribution toward the success or the summit, in line with the policy it was following and in cooperation with progressive African countries and all peace-loving forces.

He added that although expectations had not been fulfilled on every issue, the main problem had been solved. He also noted that the results had been very good for Ethiopia.

He also disclosed that the summit had passed decisions useful to the whole continent, rejecting a proposal presented by Somalia concerning refugees. He added that this was possible because everybody was aware of and condemned that country's false propaganda, spread at every conference, in its bid to collect aid for its own people.

GDR TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS WORKING VISIT

LD071942 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80 EA

[Text] A three-man GDR delegation led by Dr Eduard Schwierz, the GDR's deputy minister for foreign trade, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon on a 3-day working visit to Ethiopia. Speaking at Bole International Airport, the delegation leader said the aim of his visit was to exchange views with officials of socialist Ethiopia on ways and means of further strengthening and developing economic relations between the two countries. He said he would take part in negotiations concerning industrial development between Ethiopia and the GDR and noted that the GDR government would do everything it could to assist Ethiopia in its efforts to develop and expand its industry.

SEYCHELLES

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALDIVES

AB021045 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, July 2 (AFP)--The governments of the Seychelles and the Maldives have established diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry said here today.

The two Indian Ocean island republics wanted to strengthen regional solidarity, promote mutual understanding and to develop ties of friendship and cooperation, a ministry statement said.

UGANDA

BINAISA 'SAFE,' 'WELL' IN KAMPALA HOSPITAL

LD041944 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Former President Godfrey Binaisa, who is a patient at Kampala's Mulago Hospital, has said that he is feeling rather well. The former president is suffering from pains in his back and right leg.

Mr Binaisa has asked that a message be sent to his wife and children in London that he is safe and well.

He is guarded in his Mulago Hospital private ward by a Tanzanian Army lieutenant colonel and three plainclothes guards.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

EX-MINISTER SEES POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR

LD071505 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jul 80 p 44

[Unattributed report: "Bokassa's Accomplices Are no Longer Being Troubled"]

[Text] Mr Francois Gueret, vice president of the Central African Republic Supreme Court, who was fired as justice minister on 22 March by Central African head of state David Dacko, is at present visiting France and he told us in particular: "There has been a deadlock on the judicial level since 20 September. Bokassa's accomplices, whose trial had been organized in exemplary fashion, are no longer being troubled. Since then they have been awaiting the Supreme Court's verdict on their appeal. A great deal of pressure is being exerted on the commission of inquiry to persuade it to stop the investigations. President Dacko is stalling and intends to use his right to grant pardons because Mokoa, Bassia, Sabaka Dedeavode, who have been sentenced to death for murder, are relatives of his. It was they who, every evening for 14 years, shamelessly executed prisoners at Ngaragba Prison for Bokassa. Pressure is being exerted on the investigating magistrates who have released Nzilavo and Diawara-Fode who are jointly accused of misappropriating funds with former Prime Minister Mrs Domitien."

According to Mr Gueret, "the economic situation is constantly deteriorating. In the absence of price control, food products are becoming increasingly expensive.

"The workers only earn 12,000 francs [CFA] a month although a recent study proved that a family in Bangui needs CFA 60,000 to make ends meet. The employers have fiercely opposed any wage increases or increases in social contributions." The former minister continued: "The government is on the defensive instead of taking bold initiatives to maintain and expand the audience it enjoyed after the Barracuda operation [operation to overthrow Bokassa]. It is also being subjected to strong pressure from the employers lobby which wants to maintain its former privileges."

Mr Gueret maintains: "Government unity has been extensively broken. Former comrades have become bitter enemies fighting for power. Vice President Maidou is the main short-term loser. President Dacko, who promised to hand over to him after 2 years, has removed him from the presidency. A draft constitution which will shortly be submitted to the cabinet abolishes the post of vice president and deputy prime minister. It is true that Mr Maidou is very unpopular because of his past. He is so acutely aware of that so he avoids speaking in public. He was in France on 18 January 1980--the first anniversary of the massacres...." The former justice minister concluded: "The prospect of civil war like that in Chad cannot be ruled out. Only men of integrity who have not compromised themselves with the local employers or followed Bokassa can unite the country again and thwart the Soviet-Libyan designs on the region."

CHAD

LIBYAN COLONEL REPORTEDLY LEADS GOUKOUNI FORCES IN ATTACK

AB050951 Paris AFP in English GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Ndjamena, July 5 (AFP)--The forces of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, led by a newly arrived Libyan colonel, attacked a camp of Hissein Habre's rebel forces here but were driven back after several dozen civilians were killed, sources and witnesses said yesterday.

A Habre source said that the Libyan officer, Mansur 'Abd al-Aziz, was taking command of all operations against the forces of Mr Habre, the former defense minister who was fired after warfare broke out between his men and those of Mr Goukouni in Ndjamena in March. The two armies have been fighting an inconclusive battle for control of the capital ever since.

Sources had said earlier that Libyan transport aircraft delivered passengers and military equipment for Mr Goukouni's forces at two places north of Ndjamena last week.

Witnesses who crossed the Chari River from Ndjamena to Kousseri, Cameroon, late Thursday and early yesterday said that a rain of shells had fallen Wednesday on the African quarters controlled by Mr Habre's men, killing dozens of civilians.

But the witnesses said that the attack, aimed at the Camp of Mr Habre's men, was repelled and Mr Goukouni's men were pushed back toward the La Chadienne Hotel on the river bank. There was no official casualty report and no wounded reached the Red Cross post Cameroon.

Boats trying to cross the Chari have been subjected to machinegun fire from Goukouni forces around the Presidency, which is near the river.

Libyan Aid Prolongs Fighting

AB071224 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Yaounde, 7 July (AFP)--It was learned from diplomatic sources in Yaounde on Monday that two Chadian envoys sent to Yaounde by Mr Hissein Habre leader, of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), briefed some ambassadors accredited to Cameroon about the danger posed by Libyan intervention in Chad.

According to the two envoys, Messrs Gouara Lassou and Ali Salim, who were in Yaounde over the weekend, Libya continues to parachute arms to Mr Goukouni Oueddei's Popular Armed Forces, which they say can only lead to the prolongation and intensification by the "fratricidal fighting" which has been going on in the Chadian capital since 21 March.

FAP UNITS SHELL REFUGEE CAMPS TO STOP SMUGGLING

AB071000 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Ndjamena, July 7 (AFP)--People's Armed Forces (FAP) units based in the presidential residence sector last night shelled Chadian refugees camps on an island between the Chari and the Logone Rivers, forcing the refugees to seek refuge across the Chari in Kousseri, Cameroon. There were no immediate reports of victims.

Some high-explosive shells exploded near a popular restaurant on the Cameroon side of the river, and shook houses alongside the river banks. Others narrowly missed refugees who had congregated near the river.

President Goukouni Oueddei's FAP forces were trying to destroy oil drums that shopkeepers living in areas controlled by Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) apparently were trying to smuggle into Ndjamena under cover of darkness, according to informed sources.

The shelling followed week-long sniper attacks on refugees crossing the river in dugout canoes. Last weekend, 20 people were killed and an undetermined number injured while trying to cross, and a dugout canoe paddler was killed and two others seriously injured last Thursday.

The FAP forces thus hoped to stem the smuggling of supplies and food to the FAN, but many of the victims so far appeared to have only enough food for their own consumption.

CONGO

PRESIDENT SASSOU-N'GUESSO PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

For reportage on President Sassou-N'Guesso's visit to China, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 7 Jul People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent editions.

ZAIRE

MACHEL, MOBUTU HOLD TALKS DURING MACHEL STOPOVER

AB061110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1212 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP)--The president of the Republic of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, left Kinshasa for home at 1215 after a stopover in the Zairian capital of more than 3 hours on his way from Freetown, where he took part in the deliberations of the 17th summit of the OAU.

He was greeted both on arrival and on departure by the founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

During the stopover, President Samora Machel held private discussions with his Zairian counterpart at the latter's residence at Tshatshi Camp. In the talks the two heads of state examined the development of cooperation between their two countries. They also talked about the results of the 17th OAU summit, which ended in Freetown on Friday.

For his part, the state commissioner for external affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond told AZAP that the cooperation between Zaire and Mozambique will be the topic of profound study during the discussions that he will have in Kinshasa with his Mozambique counterpart, Mr Chissano. The foreign affairs minister arrived in Kinshasa today for an official visit to Zaire of some days at the invitation of Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond.

FIRST STATE COMMISSIONER DEPARTS FOR OHIRA FUNERAL

AB070706 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1405 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa 6 Jul (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga Monse Mihomo, left Kinshasa today at 1352 aboard a UTA DC-10 for Tokyo, (Japan) via Paris, where he will take part in the 9 July funeral ceremony for the [late] Japanese prime minister.

Earlier, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga had signed the book of condolence at the Japanese Embassy in Kinshasa to express the deepest condolences of the Executive Council and the Zairian people united within the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], following the death of the renowned Japanese statesman on 12 June.

The presence of a high-ranking Zairian personality in the person of the first state commissioner at the funeral in Tokyo is indicative of the excellent, friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and Zaire.

GHANA

LIMANN RETURNS FROM OAU SUMMIT, COMMENTS

AB060712 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, returned home yesterday from Freetown, where he attended the 17th session of the OAU summit conference. He told newsmen that the main achievement of the summit was that all the heads of state recognized the need for peace and stability on the continent, without which Africa cannot achieve development. He said they came out more united than ever before.

Asked whether the idea of a pan-African high command, which was raised, had not been discussed because African leaders lacked the political will, Dr Limann said Sierra Leone had wanted the issue to be tackled immediately, but at the ministerial conference it had been agreed that sufficient study had to be done and the financial aspect had to be considered as well. This recommendation, Dr Limann said, was accepted by the summit.

On the Polisario Front, the president said the summit was prepared to have it seated since 26 of the 50 member states of the OAU had recognized it, but what preoccupied the African leaders was the war and the question of a cease-fire. President Limann said seating the front would not necessarily put an end to the war. He also said the committee set up to look into human rights in Africa presented its report to the summit and this was welcomed. Dr Limann said the question of Liberia was not raised at the conference. Welcoming the president earlier, [Vice President] Dr de Graft Johnson said everything at home is calm except some few trivial issues. He did not elaborate.

NIGER

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, DISCUSSES OAU SUMMIT

AB072220 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The OAU summit ended in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, last Friday. Our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, who led our country's delegation to that conference, has returned to Niamey. This afternoon he took stock of the 17th OAU summit when speaking to journalists.

[Begin Diallo recording] As you know, the president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, who had to keep his Middle East appointment, asked me to represent him at the 17th OAU summit which was held in Freetown. But before I talk about the debate, I would like to talk about the organization and the reception during the conference: I would simply say they were very splendid; the Sierra Leonean authorities showed a great deal of organizational ability, to everyone's admiration. [sentence indistinct]

If you ask me whether this 17th OAU summit was a failure or success, I will say that it was rather more a success than a failure, despite the outward appearance, that is, the kind of tensions which at times tended to dominate some of the debates at the summit. It is true that this summit was dominated by two of the items on its agenda, that is Western Sahara's application for membership of the OAU and the Chadian crisis. If it is true that these two items provoked the most passionate discussions at the summit, these were not the only points examined by the summit. It had the opportunity to examine the dramatic situation of refugees in Africa and the world which is increasing and advocated the creation of a structure among all the member states of the organization to organize the security of people who are forced to move from their countries.

The conference also examined the increasingly aggressive attitude of South Africa, especially toward its neighbors such as Angola, which as you know was occupied by South African troops only a few days before the Freetown summit, which was considered a challenge issued to united Africa by the racist Pretoria regime. This conference advocated sanctions, especially in oil products, against South Africa. The summit also examined the effect these sanctions would have on neighboring countries like Botswana and Lesotho which depend directly on South Africa for their oil supply. But to make these measures taken against South Africa effective, African countries should set up associations to conduct actions to fight racism.

The OAU summit also studied the results of the extraordinary OAU summit in Lagos devoted to economic problems and hailed this initiative and renewed our organization's willingness to insure the economic stability of Africa.

Then there was, of course, the Chadian problem which [words indistinct] to take practical steps to set up an African peace-keeping force which will be charged with putting an end to the violent clashes which, as you know, are raging in Ndjamena. But the setting up of this force requires large sum of money--[figure indistinct] dollars, and certain countries expressed their concern over the cost of keeping this force. I will say that the OAU has called on the United Nations to grant material aid.

Finally, the Western Sahara problem with the application of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) for membership in the OAU. This application for membership resulted in a long debate. Some countries--26 in all--granted their recognition to the SDAR, but the Moroccan delegate raised a legal problem which concerned the acceptability of the SDAR's candidacy. Article 26 of the OAU Charter stipulates that any country applying for membership in the OAU should be an independent and sovereign state [few words indistinct]. And to be admitted, two-thirds of the member states should be in favor of the application.

This, briefly, is what happened at the summit. [end recording]

SENEGAL

FRENCH MINISTER DENIES CFA FRANCS TO BE DEVALUED

AB071339 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The French minister of economy, Mr Rene Monory, recently declared in Dakar, where he is on a private visit, that the CFA franc will not be devalued. Mr Monory indicated that the CFA franc is a zone of solidarity [as heard], solidarity between African countries first and solidarity between African countries and France. The minister stressed that the maintenance of the parity of the CFA franc is necessary for the future of the community.

In addition, the French minister disclosed that the Senegalese prime minister, Mr Abdou Diouf, will make a trip to Paris very soon to discuss France's aid to Senegal in relation to [words indistinct] and the degradation of terms of trade between Paris and Dakar.

SENGHOR ACCUSES LIBYA OF HOLDING CITIZENS, INTERFERENCE

AB050752 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 5 (AFP)--The Libyan Government is refusing to allow the return home of 27 Senegalese who have sought refuge in their embassy in Tripoli, Senegalese President Leopold Senghor said here yesterday.

He said that some Senegalese had gone to seek work in Libya at the instigation of an exiled religious opponent, Sheik Ahmed Niasse, but had soon found themselves placed in military training camps. The group of 27 had escaped to the embassy.

Mr Senghor, commenting that we have a big file on Libyan intervention in Senegal, said he had placed the matter before the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which ended its latest summit here yesterday, and would take the issue to the UN Security Council if the OAU failed to get a settlement.

He said the embassy incident was one of the main factors in the decision a week ago to sever diplomatic relations with Libya because of its clear interference in Senegal's internal affairs.

Libyan Destabilization Force

AB060744 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, July 6 (AFP)--President Leopold Sedar Senghor has accused Libya of trying to foment dissent in various African countries during the 17th summit of the Organization of African Unity, ended Friday in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

In a statement to the press yesterday denouncing what he called Libyan imperialism, Mr Senghor said Libya is forming a 5,000-man force, composed of Sudanese and Sahelians, to destabilize Chad, Niger, Mali and Senegal itself, in order to create a subject state.

The Libyan Government recruited 27 Senegalese in several African states by promising them work in Libya, Mr Senghor said. After being sent to training camps, the recruits escaped and found refuge in the Senegalese Embassy in Tripoli, but the Libyan Government refused to let them leave the country, he added.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the OAU General Secretariat, Mr Senghor said. Failing a resolution of the matter there, Senegal will protest to the United Nations Security Council, he added.

TOGO

PRESIDENT EYADEMA RECEIVES CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB071345 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The founding-president of the Togolese People's rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received in audience Mr Acyl Ahamet, Chadian Minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, who was accompanied by Mr (Barma Ahadan), permanent secretary at the Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The two Chadian officials were introduced to the president by the Togolese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Anani Kuma Akakpo Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau. After the audience, Mr Acyl Ahamet told newsmen about the goal of his visit to President Eyadema.

[Begin Acyl recording] We have been sent by President Goukouni Oueddei to meet President Eyadema of the Republic of Togo. As you are aware, he had the courage to visit Chad amidst fierce and raging fighting in spite of his numerous engagements. At that time, President Goukouni Oueddei could not meet President Eyadema. So he has sent us to convey a message to the Togolese leader. We have just met him and he has given us a good reception. [end recording].

ANGOLA

KARMAL MESSAGE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD071116 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 7 Jul 80 EA

[Text] In a message addressed to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Peoples Democratic Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has vigorously condemned the armed aggression perpetrated by the South African racists against our country.

In the message, the Afghan head of state and government also expressed on behalf of his people his indignation at the loss of innocent human lives as a result of the South African armed invasion against southern Angola.

COMORO ISLANDS

AFP REPORTS COMOROS PRESIDENT 'SACKS' GOVERNMENT

NC080806 Paris AFP in English 0745 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Moroni, July 8 (AFP)--Comoros President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane today sacked the prime minister and government of this Indian Ocean archipelago republic. A proclamation, signed here yesterday, said that the present government would remain in a caretaker capacity until a new government had been formed. No reason has been given for the move. Prime Minister Salim Ben Ali and his government had been in power in the former French colony since December 1978. The Moslem-dominated Comoros unilaterally declared independence from France in 1975.

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD050440 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1902 GMT 2 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Iraq signed an agreement on economic cooperation in Maputo this evening following talks held between delegations from Mozambique and Iraq. The agreement signed today provides for the exchange of experience between the two countries in the fields of the oil industry, geology and mines, etc. During the talks the delegations analyzed the general level of cooperation existing between Mozambique and the Republic of Iraq and also studied means of cooperation in the fisheries field.

The need to increase the volume of trade between the two countries was another question which merited particular attention in the proceedings of the first session of the Mozambique-Iraq Joint Commission, which ended in Maputo today. The meeting also defined action to be carried out before the holding of the second session of the joint commission, to be held next year in Baghdad, Iraq.

The signatories of the cooperation agreement were the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira, and Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council.

The Iraqi delegation arrived in our country last Monday to take part in the first session of the Mozambique-Iraq Joint Commission, set up within the framework of the general cooperation agreement signed by the heads of state of Mozambique and Iraq during the visit of President Samora Machel to that country last year.

MACHEL RETURNS HOME FROM OAU SUMMIT MEETING

LD051846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Jul 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Moises Machel returned to Maputo at about 1700 today from Freetown, Sierra Leone, where he attended the 17th OAU summit conference.

President Samora Machel was welcomed at the airport by Marcelino dos Santos and Alberto Chipande, members of the Permanent Political Committee and of the party's Central Committee. Also at the airport were other members of the Permanent Political Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique General Staff and of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique. The Mozambique head of state was also warmly greeted by many workers and members of the public at Mavalane airport.

BENGUELA RAILROAD REPORTED TO BE FULLY OPERATIONAL

LD071220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Jul 80 EA

[Text] In an interview with the radio reporters, Eng Fernando Falcao, director of Lobito harbor and the Angolan Government's administrator for the Neguela Railroad, disclosed that the first consignment of merchandise from Zaire has arrived at Lobito harbor. He confirmed that the whole of the Benguela Railroad is now in operation. Fernando Falcoa, however, admitted that the railroad is facing a number of difficulties as a result of a war being masterminded abroad. He said the Benguela railroad is now technically sufficiently organized to carry freight for international trade.

The traditional users of this major railroad are Zaire and Zambia with which, the director of Lobito harbor said, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is holding talks aimed at enabling them to transport I.2 million tons of freight annually through that railroad.

NAMBIA

NEW COMMANDER FOR SOUTH-WEST AFRICA DEFENSE FORCE

LD031732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The next general officer commanding South-West Africa will be Maj-Gen (Charles Lloyd). His promotion from the rank of brigadier has been announced in Pretoria by the chief of the South African Defense Force, Gen Magnus Malan. Maj-Gen (Lloyd) succeeds Maj-Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, who is being transferred to the staff of the chief of the defense force in Pretoria. This will not be until later in the year. Maj Gen (Lloyd) has been officer commanding Natal command since January 1978.

SOUTH AFRICA

ZIMBABWE WARNED NOT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD071206 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Trade in Zimbabwe could come to a standstill if the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, carries on with his plan to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa. The president of the Afrikaans Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sloet, said Zimbabwe would not be able to exist without South Africa, especially in the short-term and even Zambia would be seriously affected if diplomatic ties between Zimbabwe and South Africa were broken.

Reacting to a statement by Mr Mugabe that he wished to break diplomatic ties with South Africa, Mr Sloet said Zimbabwe would have to obtain a lot of economic help from elsewhere to survive until other routes to the sea were opened. He said trade could not exist without diplomatic ties of any nature. There would be payment problems which would make businessmen most hesitant. Zimbabwe would have immediate problems of oil and petroleum products and for capital preparation for her manufacturing industry.

Mr Sloet said Zimbabwe could not break contact with South Africa yet allow Zambia to import food, petroleum and other products through her territory or allow Zambian exports through her territory to South African harbors. If the Zimbabwean economy deteriorated further Mr Mugabe might have to face counter reaction from his own people. Mr Sloet said he felt Mr Mugabe was under internal and external pressure to cut ties with South Africa but he would have to do everything possible to restore the economy of his country.

ZIMBABWE

RELAXED REGULATIONS ON POLITICAL MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

LD041218 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Dr Nkomo, today announced that regulations governing the holding of public political meetings are to be relaxed with immediate effect. The new regulations, to be gazetted tomorrow, stipulate that convenors of political meetings need not seek police authority or approval to hold the meetings. However, the parties have to notify the police about such gatherings at least two days before they are held.

JOHANNESBURG: WHITES IN SALISBURY ASK ABOUT EMIGRATION

LD071210 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury was besieged this morning by Zimbabwean whites making last minute enquiries about emigration and passports. About 300 whites formed long queues in the emigration and passport sections of the office in central Salisbury.

The counsel at the mission, Mr (Strougal), told enquiring newsmen that he could not disclose when the mission would finally close its doors. Affairs were being conducted on a government-to-government basis and not through the press. The mission is known to have a backlog of at least 3 months in processing applications to emigrate to South Africa. The figure for whites wanting to emigrate was recently put as high as 40,000.